PRESCRIPTION
DRUG STORE
D. E. CAMPBELL,
PROPRIETOR.

The Daily Colonist.

HAVE YOU ANY
ANTI-VARIOLA
THE RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.
It is in great demand.
SOLD ONLY
At the P.P.P.P., 36 Government St.

VOL. LXVIII.---NO 24. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA SUNDAY JULY 10, 1892. THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

MORROW, HOLLAND & CO.
44 BROAD ST.,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Brokers.
MONEY TO LOAN AND ESTATES MANAGED.
Properties for sale in all parts of the City and District. A few desirable lots in James Bay for sale on very easy terms.
ju'5

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN
REAL ESTATE,
Fire, Life, and Financial Agents.
$150,000 TO LOAN
In sums of $1,000 to $25,000, on approved securities at current rates of interest.
NO. 28 FORT STREET, - FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

L. B. HAMLIN, C. E. and D. L. S.
FRANCIS BOURCHIER, Notary Public.
HAMLIN, BOURCHIER & CO.
SYNDICATE
—AND—
ESTATE - BROKERS,
Fort Street.

10-ACRE BLOCKS
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF CITY.
GOOD LAND, Suitable for Gardens, Chicken Ranches or Orchards.
PRICE, FROM $40 PER ACRE.
Terms to Suit Purchaser.
The Sidney and Victoria Railway will considerably increase the value of this Property.
SWINERTON & ODDY
ap9 12m Real Estate Brokers. 108 Government Street.

"THE BLUCHER TIE."
THE MOST ELEGANT
LADIES' SHOE
EVER BROUGHT OUT.
JUST RECEIVED BY
A. B. ERSKINE
COR. GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON.

WE HAVE SECURED the services of Mr. E. F. Robinson, late of London, England, to manage our Manufacturing Department. He is a first-class manufacturing jeweler in every respect, so the public can rely upon getting good work done at the lowest possible price. Diamond setting, manufacturing, making over old jewelry into new, and repairing of every description is done on the premises.
DAVIDSON BROS.,
Five Sisters' Block, 59 Government Street.

NOTHING LIKE THE
Blarney Tweeds and Serges
They are made only from the Purest Australian Wool and are most Fashionable for Light Summer Wear.
Being dyed in the wool, they do not fade like piece dyed goods.
Though they are the dearest goods made GEO. R. JACKSON is selling them at prices as low as any who sell only Canadian goods, simply to clear off his mammoth stock which is double that of any other in the Province. Prices Rock Bottom.
Two hundred suits must be sold.
SEE WINDOWS. je19 1m 57 Government Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.
Wanted, male teacher (married man preferred), for Craigflower school, to commence duties August 1. Salary $60 per month. Address with testimonials, W. J. Rowland, Secretary Board of Trustees, Burnside Road, Victoria District. jy10

TO LET—A cabin on the beach, at Maple Bay. Rent five dollars a month. There is a nice spring of water close to the cabin. Apply corner Government and Bay st. jy10

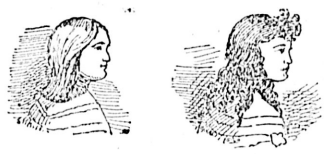
TENDERS.
The directors of the B. C. Paper Manufacturing Co. Limited, are open to receive tenders for the construction of a dam, flume, and mill buildings at Alberni.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the company's office, 32 Government street.
Bonds will be required for the due completion of the work; the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
H. CARMICHAEL,
jy10 Secretary.

NOTICE.
HOTEL - DRIARD
Owing to the unfortunate state of the city at present the management has decided to serve the meals at the Hotel in Table d' hote style, thus enabling them to decrease the number of employees and diminish the chances of infection.
A doctor will be kept at the hotel to examine visitors and employees.
REDON & HARTNGLE.
jy10

VACCINATION.
Dr. Hanington begs to inform patients that as he will not have any reliable Vaccine Lymph until Wednesday morning next, all his appointments for vaccination will have to be deferred to that date.
jy10

AUCTION SALE
Pianos Organ, Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, One Large Iron Safe, Office Desks, Table, Stools, Counter, Etc., Etc.
D. JOHNSON & CO.
Will sell by auction at their salerooms, 40 Broad street, on
To-morrow, MONDAY, 11th inst.
The following goods consigned for absolute sale;
1 fine toned, full compass, iron frame pianette in mahogany case, by Boosey, of London, Eng.; 1 capital upright piano in rosewood case, of nice tone and touch, by Cabby, of London, Eng.; 1 splendid organ in black walnut case, rich and melofluous in tone and of great power; two fine parlor suites in black walnut, splendid condition; lounge; easy, rocking and other chairs; bedsteads and bedding, wardrobe, mirror, glassware, capital kitchen stove fitted with coil, steam boiler and pipes complete, kitchen and other tables, iron and tinware, 250 lbs of Virginia tobacco, 200 lbs of walnuts, box of prunes, etc., etc.
Sale to commence at 2 p.m precisely.
D. JOHNSON,
jy7 The Auctioneer.

PROVINCIAL
CATTLE MARKET
AUCTION SALE
—ON—
Wednesday Next.
Fat Steers, Dairy Cows, Work, Ride and Drive Horses, Chickens, Ducks and Geese, 50 pounds Raspberries, 50 pounds Cherries, 100 pounds Farmers' Butter.
Sale at 1:30 sharp. Further entries may be made up time of sale. No charge for goods not sold. No market fees.
RICHARDS & CUTHBERT
MARKET AUCTIONEERS.


Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors
31 GOVERNMENT ST.
Ladies and children's hair cutting in the latest styles. Shampooing and all kinds of hair work done to order. Large stock of switches, front pieces, curling irons, etc.
WIGS FOR HIRE.
jn2 MRS. H. KOSCHE

LADIES who have to earn their living can make it easier by selling our HYGEIA Electro-Magnetic Corsets than any thing else. For terms apply to WESTERN CORSET CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
mc6-su-13t

PROMPT ACTION TAKEN

By the President, Officers and Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

They Have Assumed Charge of the Smallpox Outbreak, and Will Proceed to Stamp It Out.

What the Provincial Government Has Done—Dr. J. C. Davie Appointed General Health Officer.

Prompt and rigid measures have been taken to stamp out the smallpox outbreak in this city, and further to prevent a spread of the unwholesome disease. Citizens may now rest assured that the matter is in safe hands, for the president, officers and directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital have taken it up, backed by Premier Davie, the Provincial Government and the municipal authorities.

This, in substance, is the result of a meeting held last night, in the Board of Trade rooms. It was called by Mr. Joshua Davies, president of the Jubilee Hospital, and to it were invited members of the Provincial Government, local medical men, His Worship Mayor Beaven, and the municipal authorities. It was 8:30 o'clock before the meeting was called to order. There were then present: Mr. Davies, in the chair, and Messrs. Chas Hayward, B. Gordon, Alex. Wilson, D. M. Eberts, M. P. P., E. A. McQuade, I. Braverman, and E. Crow Baker, directors; Doctors Davie, Hanington and Hasell; His Worship, Mayor Beaven, representing the city, and Hon. J. H. Turner, representing the Provincial Government. Hon. Theodore Davie, Premier, and Dr. Helmcken came in a little later.

When President Davies called the meeting to order he made a brief statement of what he had done so far. He said that at 1:30 p. m. Dr. Davie had informed him that an injunction had been issued restraining the city of Victoria from going ahead with the erection of a quarantine station at Ross bay. He was also informed that at a meeting of the medical gentlemen of the city held during the morning they had decided to ask for the use for smallpox patients of the infectious diseases ward of the Jubilee hospital temporarily, but as this building was only about 150 feet from the general hospital he had decided that he could not recommend that this be granted. When he heard of the injunction he had a conference with Hon. Mr. Davie, Premier; Mayor Beaver, Dr. Milne and Dr. Davie, and as a result of that conference, he had come to the conclusion that the hospital authorities would have to erect special buildings on their grounds in order to cope with the disease. The fact of the matter was that the smallpox had gone so far that some decisive action was necessary, and as President of the Hospital he felt that it was his duty to do all that was possible to meet the emergency. After a lengthy conference with the gentlemen named, he had agreed that the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital would take charge of the cases brought to the quarantine station; it being understood that the cases were to be under the absolute control of the medical staff. He was assured by members of the medical staff that they could confine the outbreak to the place they located the quarantine station, and these being the facts, he had taken upon himself the responsibility of ordering that buildings be erected on the Hospital grounds, south of the ditch towards Cadboro Bay road, about 800 feet from the hospital. Miss Hardy, the matron of the hospital had volunteered to act as nurse, and Mayor Beaven had secured the services of Dr. Crompton to act as resident physician. His (Mr. Davies') action had been taken because of the alarming spread of the disease, and he asked the directors to assist and sustain him in his endeavors to stamp out what threatened to be an epidemic. He might have taken upon himself more authority than he was allowed—

Mr. Wilson—Hear, hear.

Mr. Davies, continued: "Yes, I may have taken upon myself more authority than is vested in me, but I have done it in the public good."

He continued that unless strong measures were taken the result, commercially as well as from a physical standpoint, would inevitably be disastrous. Under such circumstances, he had done what he considered his manifest duty. The city had agreed to bear all the expense, and if the hospital was to be run as a provincial institution in the public good, supported and maintained by the public, it certainly ought to be equal to such an emergency.

Dr. J. C. Davie followed, first going into details of the shameless laxity of the Dominion Government quarantine laws. He did not blame Dr. Macnaughton Jones, who had evidently done his duty as provided by law, but the law did not go half far enough. But now the smallpox was here, it was to be considered that the epidemic had, so far, not been coped with, and the city was in a far worse position than it was in a week ago. The municipal authorities, no doubt, through no fault of their own, were nonplussed, but the fact yet remained they were nonplussed. When he heard of the injunction against the Ross Bay building, he had consulted with Mr. Davies, president of the Jubilee Hospital. He wished his position in this respect plainly stated. The Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital was not a municipal institution, and it had not even received from the city of Victoria a fair support, while on the other hand, it had been made a place of treatment for indigent patients, who should have been cared for by the city. But in spite of all this it must be understood, too, the reason for having the Jubilee Hospital was that it should conduce to the public good. It was built to be thoroughly useful, and not to be a show place, although a first class showing had been made so far. Of course the treatment of smallpox cases was outside their jurisdiction, but in face of the facts why should not the hospital authorities grapple with the epidemic and conquer it if they could? He briefly detailed what would have to be done and concluded:

"And gentlemen, I tell you plainly and on my own responsibility, that the best way of dealing with the smallpox is for us to take it up and see it through. You won't be injured in any way and have an opportunity of doing a world of good and gaining infinite credit." (Applause.)

Mr. Wilson drew attention to what he called the gross neglect of the quarantine regulations, and cited instances of how the China steamers had brought disease in. He protested strongly against the hospital grounds being used for smallpox quarantine buildings, and claimed the president had exceeded his authority in what he had done. He suggested that the injunction be disregarded, and the patients put down on the Ross Bay grounds, even if the penalty of the law had to be paid.

Dr. Hanington agreed that there was no doubt the Jubilee Hospital doctors could cope with the disease, but he was of opinion that the Ross Bay station, if available, would be the most satisfactory all round.

Hon. Theodore Davie recalled the results of the meeting of medical gentlemen in his office in the morning and stated that the doctors had then decided by a unanimous vote that the principle of using the Jubilee Hospital grounds if available had then been decided upon. The Ross Bay site for the hospital was practically out of the question now, for no patients could be placed there until the injunction was dissolved, and it would not be argued probably until Monday. But what in the meantime was to be done with the afflicted? Here, by to-morrow (Sunday) morning, there could be accommodation held on the hospital grounds for them, and why wait? It was not, he asserted, a question of money, for what was one, two, three, four or five hundred dollars in a case of this kind, when the lives and safety of the community was at stake? Such considerations could not be allowed to cut any figure in the matter. Surely action had been delayed long enough already. Then one gentleman had suggested that the city fly in the teeth of the constituted authority, and put the patients out at Ross Bay and pay the penalty. That was an unreasonable proposition which no sensible man would fall in with. So far as the hospital grounds were concerned, there was no danger of an injunction being issued against the erection of the buildings or the placing of patients there, as a matter of fact the hospital grounds were under proper conditions the very place for the treatment of such cases, and the matter had now come down to one of safe precaution and was not one of dollars and cents at all. Money was out of the question.

Dr. Hanington—But if an injunction were granted what would we do?

Hon. Mr. Davie—You can assume there will be no injunction.

Dr. Hanington—In that case put them there.

Mayor Beaven in a lengthy speech contended that what Mr. Davies, the president, had done was most reasonable and correct action. His only condition in making the agreement had been that the buildings must be ready by to-morrow, (Sunday.)

Mr. Gordon thought the question needed no more discussion. It had come down to the simple proposition of whether it would be advisable to have the quarantine station on the hospital grounds or not.

Mr. Eberts moved, seconded by Mr. Gordon, that the action of the president be endorsed.

Mr. Wilson: If the injunction against the Ross Bay site is dissolved, what then?

Mr. Davies: My idea is to go at the smallpox and handle it until it is over and the threatened epidemic is averted. All the harm that can be done to the hospital will be done when the first case is taken on the grounds.

Mr. Wilson: Then we establish a precedent!

Mr. Davies—My agreement with Mayor Beaven is, that when the epidemic is over the buildings are to be burned down.

After some further remarks the resolution carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie announced that at the suggestion of the medical men in the city Dr. J. C. Davie had been appointed medical health officer for the province; also, that he had received a telegram from Vancouver stating that at a joint meeting of the City Councils of New Westminster and Vancouver he had been urged to endeavor to have a Provincial Board of Health appointed.

On motion, Dr. Crompton was elected a member of the consulting medical staff of the hospital and nurse Hardy was appointed chief nurse of the quarantine station. Drs. Davie, Hanington, Hasell and Helmcken were named a special committee to look after the smallpox, Dr. Crompton to act under their instructions. The meeting then adjourned.

MEDICAL MEN IN SESSION.

There was a good attendance of medical gentlemen at the office of the Premier, Hon. Theodore Davie, yesterday morning, when the smallpox question was thoroughly discussed in all its phases.

Hon. Dr. J. S. Helmcken occupied the chair, and Dr. Hasell acted as secretary. Hon. Mr. Davie, after explaining the objects of the meeting, requested that the gentlemen would express themselves freely, so that all the light possible would be thrown on the matter. The chairman, in a brief but exceedingly forcible speech, opened the discussion. He did not, he said, propose to go into theories as to how the disease had been brought to Victoria. It was here; that was enough to start on, and while the number of cases was so insignificant in proportion to the population, it was apparent to every one that some immediate and effective action should be taken, first to prevent any further infection, and second, to look after those who were now down. The first cardinal principle was strict and rigid quarantine. A hospital for the sick must be found and every residence, lodging house and hotel where the disease had appeared should be closed up. The cardinal principle, however, was vaccination, which should be compulsory if possible, but certainly free, so that everyone could have advantage of it, and none could be excused. He suggested that a good supply of bovine vaccine should be secured and arrangements should moreover be made to have more manufactured here that it might be pure and fresh.

Mayor Beaven, who was present, gave a brief recital of what had been done, and told of the difficulties the municipal authorities had met with in their efforts to overcome the disease. After failing in their efforts to secure the old asylum on the Indian reserve, it had been decided to erect a suitable building on some property at Ross bay owned by the city. On Friday afternoon the work had been started and on Friday night the residents in the

Continued on Eighth Page.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Prorogation of Parliament—Outline of the Speech From the Throne.

No News Yet Received From Washington as to the Coquitlam Seizure.

Criticism of the Census Bulletin by Nationalities—New Brunswick Governorship.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 9.—Parliament was formally prorogued to-day. There was the smallest attendance of legislators for many years past, only 23 members and 17 Senators were present, and a slim gathering of spectators. The Foot Guards were late in arriving; the Governor was seated in the chamber before the military reached the building.

In the course of the Speech from the Throne, His Excellency the Governor-General said:

The adoption of the code of criminal law will confer a great benefit on all classes concerned, and is an achievement which will reflect credit on the Parliament of Canada. The difficult task of readjusting the representation of the people in the House of Commons in accordance with the census returns, has been accomplished with comparatively little disturbance of electoral divisions, and in a manner that I hope will prove to be satisfactory in its operation. The legislation relating to the Northwest Territories, Dominion lands, railways, patents and the inspection of provisions, and the various other measures which have been completed, are calculated to benefit the industrial and commercial interests of the country and to promote its general welfare. You have been doubtless gratified by the announcement that the Government of Newfoundland is likely to hold a friendly conference with my Government on the differences which have arisen between Canada and that colony, and that in the meantime all causes of further dispute or irritation have been removed.

A representation has been made to the administration of the United States that the schedule of tolls which has been in force upon the Canadian canals for some years past operates to the disadvantage of the shipping and products of the United States citizens on the great lakes. The complaint has been examined and discussed with the authorities of the United States, and a proposal has been submitted on behalf of my Government that the United States will restore the concessions that were made on the part of that country by the treaty of Washington as an equivalent for concessions on the part of Canada as to the canals, but which were withdrawn by the United States without cause so far as Canada was concerned. This proposal has not yet been replied to, but it is hoped that the fairness of the position taken by my Government will be duly appreciated by the Government of the United States, so that further misunderstanding on this question be avoided. I trust that the provisions which you have made for the public service will be found ample for its demands.

I take leave of you with the hope that the sacrifices which you have been called upon to make by so protracted an attendance may be regarded as proof that your labors have been fruitful of benefits to the Dominion, and that our people in every part of Canada may likewise be blessed with prosperity in the harvest season which approaches.

The Governor-General has received a cablegram from the Imperial authorities today stating that strong representation would be made to Washington to secure the release of the Coquitlam. Up to a late hour tonight no further news was received; the government are demanding urgency. In view of the Alaska steamer leaving on Monday news is anxiously expected.

In the Lower St. Lawrence conflict between the cruiser Constance and the smugglers, a special detachment of "B" Battery was sent down because the smugglers levelled their Winchesters at the crew of the Constance.

Mr. Tasse made a vigorous attack on the nationalities census bulletin this morning. He says the figures respecting French-speaking population are absurdly inaccurate. In Ontario they only show an increase in that population of 71, while the increase of the French was undoubtedly larger. Competent authority states that the number of the population ten years ago was unduly magnified. Mr. Johnston this year made a true census.

Sir John Thompson announced that the question of Sir Leonard Tilley's re-appointment to the Governorship of New Brunswick would be considered by the Government immediately after prorogation.

'FRISCO FRIGHTENED.

Heavy Explosion at West Berkeley—The Shock Felt for Miles Round.

Four Chinamen Seriously Injured—A Million Dollars Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—At 9:30 a. m. the city was shaken by a terrific explosion, and windows all over the city were shattered. The Giant Powder Works at West Berkeley have been blown up, giving a terrific shock in Oakland. The inhabitants of Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda were panic-stricken and thousands sought refuge in the street. The damage done in San Francisco is found to be greater than at first supposed, and in many buildings it will be necessary to give them a thorough repairing in order to put them in a condition for use again. At 11 o'clock fire was still raging. Every building belonging to the powder works is either destroyed by the force of the explosion or fire. A great deal of glass is broken in the residences. The last shock wrought disastrous effects in East Berkeley.

A gentleman who was on Berkeley Hills at the time of the explosion, says: "There were five distinct explosions, the first being unlooked for was not seen, but was severely felt, as well as heard. The second explosion followed in a few seconds. We could distinctly see the effect of the concussion on the atmosphere. This wave of concussion could be distinctly seen coming with rapid strides, and when it reached where we stood the full benefit of the roar of the explosion reached us. There followed an immense volume of smoke, and then, as though the mouth of hell had opened, just inside the Golden Gate a lurid flame shot up. Suddenly another great wave shot up, followed by a dense cloud of smoke and flame. Two more followed in quick succession. As the first could be seen directly over our heads, the roar of the explosion broke upon us more terrific than the former ones, and even the dumb animals showed great fear and sought shelter. The two that followed created great consternation among both man and beast. The explosion, in the force and quantity of powder destroyed, was never equalled in the United States. The loss will amount to $100,000.

Three white men in the nitro-glycerine house and a Chinaman were killed. There was considerable alarm owing to the report that there was still another magazine which might explode at any moment, and that it contained 15 tons of powder. This magazine has walls two foot thick and was supposed to stand a good deal of shock as time passed and no other explosions occurred, the crowd pressed forward to the scene of the disaster, but found rope stretched across the road and the deputies strengthened so that it was impossible to gain access to the wrecked buildings. Dr. Adams, of Blakely, and Dr. Steiner, of Oakland, were the first physicians to arrive; but, strange to say, there were but few injured and needing their attention. Four Chinamen were hurt badly, but the white employes escaped as if by a miracle. Loss about a million dollars.

THE ELECTIONS.

Returns Show That the Conservatives Still Lead by Thirty Votes.

LONDON, July 9.—The returns, to-day, have raised the spirits of the Liberals, the net Liberal gain now being 30. The total number of members elected to this time, is 400. The Conservatives have elected 189, the Liberal Unionists, 26; making a total for the Tories and Liberal Unionists 215. The Liberals have elected 158, including the Labor candidates, anti-Parnellites, Nationalists, 23, and the Parnellites, 4 members. Adding the Liberals, anti-Parnellites and Parnellites makes the total 185 for the Opposition, or a majority for the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists of 30, as indicated above.

THE ST. JOHN'S FIRE.

Further Particulars—Two More Outbreaks—Numerous Lives Lost in the Flames.

Over Two-Thirds of the City Destroyed—Great Destitution Prevalent.

HALIFAX, July 9.—The fire which started last night at St. Johns, burned two-thirds of the city, destroying 650 buildings and causing a loss of 14 lives. To day two fires broke out about noon in the remaining third of the city, and if the high wind prevails, the destruction of the entire city will be complete.

Fifteen thousand people are homeless and nearly all completely destitute. All the Government records have been burned and many lives have been lost, as members of many families are missing. All the stores and provisions are destroyed, and fires are raging all around the city. They effectually prevent all communication except by water. Unless succor comes in plenty and at once many must die of starvation. A message from Cat's Cove, seven miles from Bregu, says that the village, consisting of 26 houses, has been entirely wiped out of existence. The fire caught from the woods, which were set on fire by ashes on the railway track. Fires are raging all around St. John's, and people are so completely terror stricken that no fight is being made against the flames. Towns 22 miles distant are burning, and the smoke from the fires envelopes the island for miles.

The most serious alarm is felt here, and large crowds surround the telegraph office waiting for news. The steamer Ulunda sailed, to-night, with provisions for the destitute. H. M. S. Admiral and the warship Blake also sailed with provisions and tents and canvass to cover the houseless. Halifax will send another steamer on Monday with supplies. It is reported that the British Government will give £20,000 and London City £6,000 to the sufferers. The Queen's Insurance Company, it is said, will lose $300,000, and the Phœnix $200,000. The total loss in insurance will be $2 500,000. The loss will, no doubt, reach ten to fifteen million. Messages from the Newfoundland Government to the city of Halifax say to send all the provisions obtainable to prevent starvation. Another message from St. John's to Halifax says St. John's is completely crushed and wrecked, and only generous aid can save them from annihilation by starvation. A meeting will be held here on Sunday to devise plans for aid to the full limit of Halifax's available resources. Many Newfoundlanders in this city are almost crazy with anxiety, and have lingered around the telegraph and newspaper offices all day, endeavoring to get some word of the safety of their families and relatives.

Home Rule Accomplished.

ROME, July 9.—The Montibe dir Roma, an organ of the Vatican, says that Irish Home Rule will soon be an accomplished fact. The Parnellites are effaced. Ireland is marching forward, and does not need the genius of one man, and that man a Protestant, to secure the interests of the Church and of the country.

Furnished room to let. Car line, 5 min. from P. O. "P.", Colonist office.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver and Westminster Excited —Discussion on Matters of Public Health.

Encouraging Mining Prospects—Sale of Interior Town Lots—Salmon Run Improving.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 9.—Steamer Blond arrived this morning. Captain Debeck reports passing the body of a white woman floating off Hanson Island. It is probably the body of the lady drowned recently from a row boat at Plumper's Pass. The tide was running too swift to secure the body.

Dr. Watt went East by the Atlantic express to-day. He says he will enter on the contest in Cariboo at once.

General regret is expressed here at the serious illness of Hon. Mr. Vernon.

A verdict of suicide was returned at the Edith Edgar inquest.

The Maritime Province delegates on a tour through the West, fourteen in number, arrived to-day, Mr. Haslam in charge. They do not go to Victoria as intended.

According to the official report of the health inspector, the World's statement that the Jap confined in the Hotel Europe, contracted the disease in Victoria, is incorrect. He was a passenger on the last Empress of Japan. He went to Portland as a contract laborer, and was sent back via Victoria, only touching in transit at the Capital.

The amount taken by Morris, the absconding real estate man, some $500 in all, has been made good by his father.

C. C. Morrell, representative of the Standard Oil Company, left town under rather strange circumstances. J. W. Esler, general superintendent of the company arrived here, yesterday, and on asking Morrell an explanation of certain matters relative to the company's business, he evaded an answer. Later, he left the town and has not yet returned. Esler is reticent.

A hundred and ten passengers came by the Yosemite, this morning. In spite of news to the contrary, C. Edwards, owner of the Eliza Edwards, announces that dispatches have been received from Captain McKenzie and Van Bramer, to the effect that the schooner is not under seizure.

Mayor Cope wired Premier Davie this afternoon asking what measures the Provincial Board of Health were taking to prevent the spread of smallpox, as Vancouver would take stringent quarantine measures unless something was done in Victoria. Mayor Haslam, Nanaimo, has also wired. At an emergency meeting of the Westminster and Vancouver city councils in the Mayors office here this afternoon, the return telegrams were read. Hon. Mr. Davie said the reports were exaggerated, that the city of Victoria was taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. All boats were properly inspected before leaving port; that the fever ward of the Jubilee Hospital had been thrown open for the benefit of those affected, etc. Mayor Haslam, Nanaimo, wired that trains and boats underwent strict examination before arriving here, and all passengers were subjected to vaccination on their arrival at that city.

The Aldermen present compared notes and found that from thirty to one hundred and sixty cases had been reported in Victoria. Half of those present approved of a complete quarantine against Victoria, but thought it impracticable, as passengers would land near Vancouver and Westminster and ferry to either city. After two hours' informal talk as to the fairness and fitness of a strict quarantine and the legal aspect of the situation, the joint councils adopted this resolution:

Moved by Ald. Odlum, Vancouver, seconded by Alderman Smithers, Westminster, and resolved "That the Government be asked to form a Provisional Board of Health as early as possible with the view of preventing the spread of smallpox, and that the Government be asked to answer decisively by telegraph so that the citizens of Vancouver and Westminster may know what course to adopt."

Alderman Connon, of Vancouver, and Alderman Kennedy, of Westminster, thought it premature and unprecedented to quarantine Victoria, when there had been seven thousand cases in Montreal, and no such steps had been taken. Several hundred cases in Ottawa did not alarm that city's neighbors to such an extent.

Dr. McGuigan and several others thought no other course but a stringent quarantine would be a specific preventive. Finally from chaos order was restored, and the following resolution was adopted:

Proposed by Alderman Kennedy, Westminister; seconded by Alderman McGuigan, Vancouver, and resolved, that passengers arriving from infected districts by vessel to the cities of Vancouver or Westminster shall produce a certificate of recent vaccination, or submit to vaccination before landing; that the Health Officers be requested to examine each ship, and take the steps deemed necessary; and that copies of this resolution be sent to steamboat companies, etc

Numbers of excited citizens, to-day, almost demanded instant quarantine, but the wisdom of the cool headed City Fathers has prevailed.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 9.—Louis, an Indian afflicted with smallpox, came to town this morning. He again wanted to gain admittance to a Chinese shack but the Chinaman refused to let him in and told the police. The health officer is chasing him. No new cases of smallpox are reported here. The only case now in the city is that of Miss Kelly, who is nearly convalescent.

Bears are playing havoc with young porkers in the vicinity of Chilliwhack.

A number of farmer delegates from the Maritime Provinces are in the city.

The Sockeye run is improving. The catch last night was sixty to sixty-five fish to a boat.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 9.—A well-known citizen appeared in the Police Court this morning for wife-beating. He was remanded till Tuesday.

D. J. McLachlan, contractor for the Nanaimo-Comox line, reports that poles are now erected as far as Deep Bay. He expects to reach Comox before long. He expects the wire to arrive in a few days, when it will be strung at once.

Torpedo boat No. 39, attached to H.M.S. Warspite, called here this morning.

H. Stanton, late secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been appointed assistant registrar in this city.

Wm. Ross, Wellington, for indecent exposure, was fined $20.

Preparations are being made to celebrate labor day on 20th of August.

Thos. McGuffie, a pioneer resident of this city, leaves in a few days to visit the old country. He has been a resident of this Province for upward of 32 years.

Arrived steamer Empire from San Francisco. Sailed ship Wilna for San Francisco.

All trains and steamers were stopped and examined by the Health Officer.

NELSON.

(From the Miner)

A petition was circulated and largely signed last week, praying the government that the trail from the three forks of Carpenter creek to the mines might be completed.

The sale of town lots at Pilot Bay is now in progress. A good deal of property has already changed hands, but the townsite owners are not bestirring themselves to sell lots to any parties who will not build.

Jim Wardner has dispatched a force of men, a blacksmith's shop and other necessaries to begin development on the Freddie Lee.

The government intend to keep the ball a-rolling and show their confidence in Nelson's future by calling for tenders for public works.

KASLO.

The trail is now complete to the Montezuma.

The snow is now off the Washington, and it is reported to be one of the best looking prospects in the section.

J. A. Retallack and A. W. Palmer are in the hills, satisfying themselves by actual inspection of the value of the mineral showings in this district.

Ferdinand M. Chadbourne, representing a London, England, syndicate, the same that has handled the Drumlummon, Elk Horn, Empire mines in Montana, has arrived here. He intends thoroughly examining the country in the interests of his syndicate.

Messrs. Brennand & Pringle are actively engaged in pushing the trail to their camp. It leaves the main trail at Liddle creek and runs up the creek to the claims about three miles up. There is still deep snow on the locations, but it is expected to be off in three weeks, when the owners intend to get out and ship ore as fast as possible.

Quite a little stir was caused here by some ore brought down last Friday, many good authorities saying it was the best looking rock they had yet seen in the camp. The strike was made by Matheson and Shields about two miles north of the trail up Whitewater creek.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

Singapore Suffering From Phenomenally Heavy Rain Storms—Epidemic of Cholera in Siam.

Smallpox in Japan — Government Crisis—A Disastrous Typhoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama this afternoon, bringing the following advices:—

Singapore was flooded by a phenomenally heavy snow storm on the 1st ult. Nearly eight and a half inches fell in less than five hours.

An epidemic of cholera prevails in Siam. There have been several thousand deaths.

Yokohama and vicinity experienced two heavy earthquake shocks on the 3rd ult. which damaged many houses. Smallpox broke out in Osaka the week before the steamer sailed. There were 119 cases and 23 deaths.

Government is again in the throes of dissolution. The resignation of the Minister of Home Affairs has been followed by those of the Ministers of Justice and the Navy.

Taiso Yoshititos, the famous Japanese artist, is dead.

Katari, Japan, was recently visited by a typhoon, which destroyed the crops and over a hundred houses.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Return of H. M. S. Warspite—Departure of the Boscowitz and Louise for the North.

Steamer Mascotte brought in a load of stone from Nelson island yesterday, for the new drill shed.

Steamer Badger came down from Cowichan yesterday with a scow load of lumber.

Tug Mogul towed a Chilian bark out of Vancouver yesterday morning. The bark was piloted by Capt. Jones, it being the first vessel he has taken charge of since his new appointment.

Steamer Sadie towed the bark Mary E Russ, which is going to Tacoma to finish discharging her cargo, out of the harbor yesterday.

The American schooner J. R. McDonald came over from the Sound yesterday for a cargo of steel rails.

Steamer Princess Louise goes on the Victoria-Fraser river route this evening.

Steamers Boscowitz and Louise leave for the north, to-morrow.

H. M. S. Warspite returned to port, last evening, from Comox, whither she went for coal after leaving the Admiral at Vancouver. She is to visit the West Coast when next she leaves harbor.

ENTERED.

Str. Yosemite ..... from Vancouver
" City of Kingston.... " Port Townsend
" City of Nanaimo.... " New Westminster
" Isabel ..... " Nanaimo.

CLEARED.

Str. Yosemite ..... for Vancouver
" City of Kington.... " Port Townsend
" Princess Louise .... " New Westminstr
Schr J. R. McDonald.... " Seattle

U. S. Mexican Speculations.

NEW YORK, July 8.—One of the Wall street circulars, issued this morning, says that it is reported from San Francisco that C. P. Huntington and Jay Gould have received a letter from President Diaz, of Mexico, declining to sell them the Tehauntepec government railroad, for which, it is understood, the sum of $8,000 000 was offered. The road will be completed in about six months, and it will shorten the distance between San Francisco and New York, 1,152 miles over the Panama route.

Return of Bishop Ireland.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamship Britannic, which arrived at quarantine this evening, had among her passengers Archbishop Ireland, of Minneapolis. He denies that he is to be made a Cardinal. Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Gorman, of the Catholic University at Washington City, and John Ford, of the Freeman's Journal, met him at quarantine.

32 Vol. Ed. of Appleton's Encyclopædia, pub. price $ 85, can be had for $100 from T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

HOMESTEAD AFFAIRS.

Quiet Restored—No Need for the Militia—The Sheriff Quiescent.

Signing of a Scale of Wages—Proposals to Return Carnegie's Presents.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—In the conduct of affairs by the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead, Chairman C. H. G. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel company is acting under direct instructions from Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie has been kept informed of the progress of events and of the outlook, and has kept in close touch with affairs at Homestead. From what has been learned to-day the struggle is to be carried through with no change. Carnegie, it is asserted, is determined absolutely to maintain the stand he has taken. Frick has received Mr. Carnegie's ultimatum that the company will hold out on its present lines to the end, no matter what the end may be, and that Mr. Carnegie will not sanction the re-employment of any of the discharged workmen, and that he will hold out till the grass grows over the mills rather than give in to the association. It is said to-day that Chris McGee and several prominent Republicans in the city on Thursday signed and sent a cablegram to Andrew Carnegie, begging him to do something to bring about an adjustment of the trouble. It is further said the answer to the cable received this afternoon refused to interfere in any way. Mr. Carnegie said he was not familiar with the situation, that the men in charge of the mills were the men in whom he placed confidence, and he must rely on their judgment to settle the trouble in a business way, regardless of any political organization. Adjutant General Greenland went back to Harrisburg this morning, saying he should report to the Governor that "The militia are not needed at Homestead at present." Mr. Cox, of the Homestead committee, who visited the Governor at Harrisburg, late last night, says: "The Governor will not use the militia as police; but if there is another outbreak, he will probably summon the guard immediately."

President Frick, to-day, confirmed the signing of the scale of the Beaver Falls mills by the Carnegie Company. This, he averred, had nothing to do with the Homestead difficulty, and the latter had no bearing on the case. The scale had long been under consideration, and the men had been told there that anything reasonable would be acquiesced in. Sheriff McLeary said to-day: "I shall take no further steps till Monday, and cannot say what the line of action will be."

A London cablegram announcing the disgust of the Scotch workingmen with Andrew Carnegie and the probable return of his gift of £10,000 to the Aberdeen library, suggests a similar move to the Window-Glass Workers' Assodiation of the United States. It has 6,000 members with headquarters here. The executive body adopted to-night a series of resolutions which will be presented for consideration to-morrow night to the Trades' Assembly, which represents 100,000 workingmen of the cities of Pittsburg and Alleghany. The resolutions request H. J. Gourley, mayor of Pittsburg, to ask the council to return Carnegie's present of $1,000,000 for a free library for Pittsburg.

HOMESTEAD, July 9.—Everything opened quiet this morning. Instead of exciting scenes only a few pedestrians and here and there groups of three or four men were quietly conversing. The situation is just as before the Pinkerton boats came. The workers have gained a victory over the body of men, but have not bettered the chances for a settlement of the strike in their favor. The questions of the hour are what will come next? and how is everything to be settled? It is generally believed the sheriff can take possession of the mills under the conditions set forth by the men if he wants to do so, but what good if he does? The company cannot operate the plant as long as the men can prevent it. The company is as determined as the men, and it will take more than the county authorities to protect the mill if an attempt is made to get in new men. More determined men never took a stand on the labor question. They are mostly men who have been here for years; have invested savings in their homes, and claim they are fighting for their family and homes, which latter, they believe, must be abandoned if the company wins the strike. At a late hour, last night, it was decided by the amalgamated officials to hold another meeting to-day. It is thought the leaders will advise that the sheriff be allowed to place deputies in charge of the works.

"Tired All the Time,"

Is the complaint of many poor mortals, who know not where to find relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave, it will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try it.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cures constipation and assist digestion.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.

9th July, 1892.

Ramsay v. Rice—To set aside notice of trial. Settled by consent. Notice of trial to be withdrawn.

WHY SO MANY INFANTS DIED LAST MONTH.

In several of our largest Canadian cities the death rate amongst infants, during the month of June, was larger than we expected, considering the efforts that had been put forth by the health authorities in sanitary matters.

This question of excessive infant mortality during the hot summer months is a difficult one to deal with, and can never be successfully handled by the health officers of any city.

Physicians do not hesitate in declaring that improper infant dieting is the main trouble—the direct cause of the large proportion of infant deaths. They tell us that stale and sour cow's milk, and impoverished and scanty breast milk, coming from mothers who are feverish or otherwise physically unfit to nurse their infants, are fruitful sources of sickness and disease to the babies.

This accounts for the loss of thousands of infants in Canada every summer, and we believe the large mortality last month can be traced directly to the trouble just referred to. What result will the present month show? We fear to think of it; it will be appalling if the weather is hotter.

In the face of all this, it is cheering to know that thousands of little infants are progressing with amazing rapidity during the present hot weather, simply because they are being nourished on health-giving Lactated Food.

This valuable Food is life to the infant in summer time; it is a guard and shield from all the terrible diseases which are now so prevalent. Lactated Food is in very truth the only known substitute for nature's own food—breast milk—because it contains all its healthy ingredients. Our best physicians have tested it in their daily practice, and declare it to be the best in the world. Try it, mothers, at once. You can save your infants.

Another shipment of those Beautiful Art Silks and Silkalines, at Weiler Bros.

BASIS.

WANTED—Comfortable furnished cottage (neat) for short time. Leave word with Irving & Haywood. jy9

WANTED—A general housemaid for a small family. Good references required. Apply at 2 Oswego street, corner of Belleville street, James Bay any morning between 10 and one o'clock. jy8

WANTED—Situation as nursery-governess, or to take entire charge of children, good needle-woman. Address E. H., Colonist office jy8

WANTED—Servant girl for light housework. Apply 143 Simcoe street. jy6

AS HOUSEKEEPER — Young English widow (of good family) requires engagement, educated, musical, thoroughly domesticated cheerful disposition. Address Nena, Colonist office. jy5

WANTED—By a young English woman, a situation as housekeeper. Apply A. M. H., P. O. Box 718, Victoria. jy1

WANTED—A teacher for South Comox school, good disciplinarian. State age and qualifications and oblige, yours truly, T. Beckensell, secretary Board of Trustees. jy1

WANTED—A good general servant. A middle-aged woman preferred. 252 Yates street. je26

AGENTS WANTED—On salary or commission, to handle the new Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The quickest and greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. No abrasion of paper. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days. Another $32 in two hours. Previous experience not necessary. For terms and full particulars, address The Munroe Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.-x121 my21

WORK FOR EVERYBODY — Choppers, rock men, tunnel-men and laborers on the Great Northern Railroad near Snohomish, Washington. Shepard, Henry & Co., contractors. my14

SALESMEN—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING—wanted to sell nursery stock for the old-established Fonthill Nurseries, comprising 700 acres; first-class hardy stock; new specialties; previous experience not essential; good pay; steady work; outfit free. Apply to British Columbia branch offices of STONE & WELLINGTON: J. Allen Clark, manager, 16 Broad St., Victoria, B. C. mc17-d&w

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Foul Bay Road, on July 1st, a woollen shawl. Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at Colonist office.

LOST—From Islander, brown carpet bag. Reward on returning to Colonist office. je26

LOST—A Grenadine knotted walking cane with native silver handle. Valued only as a keepsake. Finder will oblige by leaving at Colonist office for "advertiser." jn23

BARGAINS—

One lot fronting on the Craigflower Road, just beyond Belton avenue..	$ 300
Lot on Milne street, Fernwood Estate, for.....	500
Two lots on Grant street, Fernwood Estate, each.....	400
Lot on Stanley Avenue, Fernwood Estate.....	450

Cheap houses and lots in all parts of the city.

Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Co.

Fire and Life Insurance.

LEE & FRASER,
my4 11 Trounce Avenue

ARMS IN SAANICH
AND
VICTORIA DISTRICT.

COAL, TIMBER,
AND
MIMERAL LANDS.

HOUSES TO RENT.

SEVERAL SUMS, $500 TO $1000, TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

HENRY CROFT,
REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL & MINING BROKER,
72 Government Street.
(Successor to the Vancouver Island Land and Investment Co., Ltd.)

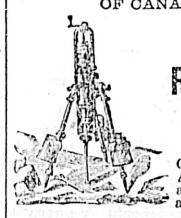
ja16

LAND FOR SALE.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 353 acres (more or less) of land, the property of J. E. Edwards in the Municipality of Coquitlam, being lots 168 and 169, group 1, New Westminster District. For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned to whom tenders are to be sent. No tender will be necessarily accepted.

CHARLES E. POOLEY,
Solicitor,
47 Langley street, Victoria.
July 7th, 1892. jy8-d&w

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,
OF CANADA, LTD.
MONTREAL.



ROCK DRILLS
Air Compressors.
General Mining and Quarrying Machinery. A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.

WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.
OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK,
P. O. Box 787. 49½ Government St., Victoria.
oc18-su w-f-d&w-1y

PR. HILLIGER,
Teacher of VIOLIN, PIANO AND GERMAN.
Apply 56 Pandora Street.
ap3-w&su-3m

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

TO LET At the Doane, about the 15th, a handsomely furnished front suite, 90 Douglas street jy7

TO LET—Two single bed-rooms and one sitting and bed-room combined, near the sea and car line. Apply P Colonist office. jy5

TO LET—Corner Bay and Government streets, store and three rooms, use of large lot and stable. Rent $20 per month. Enquire on the premises. jy5

FOR RENT—Shop with fixtures, at 165½ Douglas street. Apply up stairs jy3

COMFORTABLE rooms with board. Good situation; near Christ Church, 65 Rae street. je30

TO LET—Furnished rooms without board may be obtained at "Roccamelia." References required. Apply 22 Victoria Crescent. je19

TO LET—Two comfortably furnished bedrooms, with use of sitting rooms and board, in private house; terms moderate. 127 Menzies street. je14

TO LET—At the Clarence, corner Yates and Douglas, well furnished rooms; central, clean and quiet. Special inducements to permanent guests. ju 3

TO LET—Corner store on Government street. Apply to R., at Fell & Co.'s, Fort street. my 14

TO RENT—Comfortably furnished front bedroom in a small family, near city hall. Address "M.M.," COLONIST office. ap28

TO LET—The third flat in the Lewis building, Yates street, containing seven fine rooms, suitable for offices. Apply to H. F. Heisterman & Co. mc6-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A beautiful pair of elk horns. Apply to T. H. Jenns, 15½ Yates St. jy9

FOR SALE—A jet black four year old mare, broken to saddle, used to children, very kind and gentle. Enquire corne Bay and Government streets. jy5

FOR SALE—A boat 25 feet long fitted with 2 horse power coal oil engine, and screw, sails, anchor, oars, etc., complete, in good working order; can be delivered June 20 h. Apply to Edward Musgrave, Disrough, Duncan's. jy3

FOR SALE—A fruit, candy and cigar store, doing a good business. Must be sold; proprietor leaving town. Address P. O. box 639. je30

FOR SALE.—China Silk Pongees, ex. s.s. Batavia, at $6 per piece of about 20 yards, also fine lawn grass cloth. Apply to C. F. Moore corner Clarke and Taunton streets, (off Pembroke St.), Spring Ridge. Three minutes walk from tram car. je29

FOR SALE—Lot two, Block 12 for $1 500; Lot seven and eight, Block 37 for 1,000. All in original townsite, Port Angeles, Wash. One half cash, balance six months.
J. H. FAIRBROOK, Owner,
je26 care of Y. M. C. A., Seattle, Wash.

FOR SALE—Bed lounge in fair condition, $7.00. First rate sewing machine; office tables fitted, nearly new; cook stoves and other general house furnishings at reduced prices. J. L. Farwig, 123 Fort street. my11

FOR SALE—New house of eight rooms, well built, and hard finished. Pantry, bath room and clothes presses. Electric bells and fixtures throughout. Lot 60x135, one block from car line. Beautiful view of Straits and surrounding country. First-class neighborhood. Price $3,200, $400 cash, balance on very easy terms at 8 per cent. O'Neil & Cowie, Real Estate Brokers, Clarence Block. my20

FOR SALE—Good sized lot in Spring Ridge, near the car line. No rock. Price, $375; $25 cash, balance, $25 every three months, interest at 6 per cent. O'Neill & Cowie, Real Estate Agents, 101 Yates street. my31

FOR SALE—

A BARGAIN.

160 acres Shawnigan District, 3½ miles from McPherson's station on the banks of the Kokasilah River, 1½ storey house 4 sheds and outbuildings. 8 acres cleared. Price only $1,500

Victoria City lots, houses and business property for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Auditors and Mortgage Brokers,
ap27 70 Douglas Street.

FOR SALE—

14 choice residential lots, between Battery Street and Dallas Road, closely adjacent to Beacon Hill Park.

Plan and price list at office of

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
my22 63 Government Street.

FOR SALE—

70 acres on Saanich Inlet, about four miles from Shawnigan Station. About 5 acres cleared, 30 chains fencing. House of 5 rooms, open sheds, small and growing orchard.

Price, - - - - $1 090.

Apply to J. T. L. MEYER,
ju8 Room 6, Bank of B.C. Building.
Money to Loan on Mortgage Security.

TO LET—

7-Room house, 156 Yates street.

FOR SALE,

Very cheap, 4 lots facing Beacon Hill Park, $3,150.
100x110 ft., North Park street, with a new house, at a sacrifice.
J. A. LAWRENCE,
je1 56 Douglas St.

TO LEASE.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The New Telegraph Hotel, Store Street, (Brick) 3 Stories and Cellar. Containing Bar Room, Sitting-room 2 Dining Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, Baggage Room, 38 Bedrooms, Bath Room, Linen Closets, Hot and Cold Water laid on and Sanitary Arrangements complete. Apply to the undersigned at 252 Yates Street, Victoria.
ju23 MRS. P. A. ASTRICO.

TO LET.

House standing on lot 100 feet square, containing 10 rooms, near Dallas Road, with full sea view.
Apply to
J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect.
ju20 39½ Government Street.

Steam Launch for Sale or Hire.

The steam launch "Chako," built of English oak, 23 feet long by 6 feet beam; engine and boiler 2 years old, 6-in. stroke; speed, 7 miles an hour; suitable for light towing or carrying farmers' produce. Price, $700. Apply to
W. E. NORRIS,
P.O. Box Williams Block, Nanaimo.
my5

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, Rooms 3 and 8, Turner Block, corner Douglas and View Streets. ap18

COLE WOODALL, Architect and Superintendent Belmont Block, Yates Street, Victoria, B. ap15-1m

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue Established, 1862. f-1

THOS. C. SORBY.
mc16 8 Bastion Square.

MR. E. MALLANDAINE,
Architect,
mc19 Room 4, Bank B. C. Building.

MR. R. ROSKELL BAYNE,
Mem. Ryl. Inst. British Architects,
mb26 6m Rooms 7 and 8, Williams' Block

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY. M. R. SMITH & Co. 57 Fort Street. Factory 91 Niagara Street. P.O. Box 239. Telephone call 121. f-1

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

MCLEAN & STEWART, CLOTHIERS & Outfitters, 31 Fort Street. f-1

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 131 Government Street. P.O Box 318, Victoria. Agents Samuel Samuel & Co., Rice, Silk and Curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe; and The Tokio Leather Paper Mills, Japan; Chas. Cammell & Co., Ltd. Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, London, Sheffield, Worthington, etc.; Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas; The Canvas Mills of Kobe. f-1

DOCTORS.

DR. G. L. MILNE—OFFICE, 36 DOUGLAS street. Office telephone No. 16; residence telephone No. 208. my31

DR. A. T. WITT, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and Accoucheur. Office and residence 44 Douglas street (near Fort) at Dr. Milne's old residence.

HOMOEOPATHY.—DR. JOHN HALL, 93 YATES st., over Cochrane & Munn's drug store. Chronic and Children's Diseases a specialty. Office hours from 1 to 4 p.m., only excepting Sundays and holidays. f1

DR. SPROULE, B. A., GRADUATE INSurgery and Medicine, Univ of Dublin; Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Rotunda Hospital; Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin; late Surgeon British Royal Mail Steamers; Electricity applied as a curative agent when applicable. Rooms 1, 3 and 4, Clarence Hotel. my13

DENTISTS.

A. R. BAKER, D.D.S. SPECIAL CARE given to all diseases of the teeth and mouth. Gold, crown and bridge work a specialty Office, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. mc10 6m

DRAUGHTSMEN

C. H. COOKSON, SUCCESSOR TO W. B. Woods, Draughting and Blue Prints, 108 Government street. je5

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS MAKING SCHOOL—My school will close in a few weeks. Ladies wishing to learn to make their own dresses will please call at once, bring material, French tailor system of dressmaking taught. Have removed from Five Sisters Block to 98 Yates st., room 10, Miss Robbie Engel, teacher.

MRS. NILES HAS REMOVED FROM 83½ Yates street across the street to 10½ Yates street—more room and better facilities Dresses in the latest fashion on short notice at reasonable rates. mc16

GUNMAKERS.

HENRY SHORT, GUNMAKER, IMPORTER of Sporting Goods, Turner Block, Douglas St., near Yates. Established 1862. f1

HOTELS.

COLONIAL METROPOLE—HAS BEEN entirely rebuilt, and refurnished with all modern improvements. Rates from $1 to $2 per day. Best moderate price hotel in city. 31 and 33 Johnson street. Thos. Tugwell f1

HARNESS MAKERS.

W. DUNCAN, MANUFACTURER AND dealer in saddles, harness, etc. English and domestic goods of the very best quality. Repairing promptly done. Doane Block, Douglas St., 3d door from Johnson St. mc10-6m

HAY, FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD. Dealers in Hay, Oats, Flour, etc. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. f-1

LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS

P. J. LEECH,
Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer,
my12 Room A, 6 Bastion Square.

GORE, BURNET & CO.
Rooms 1 to 3, Five Sisters' Block.
T. S. Gore. H. Burnet. J. H. McGregor
mc17

WM. E. DEVEREUX,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
my11 82 Government Street.

NURSE.

PRIVATE HOME FOR LADIES DURING Confinement. An experienced Nurse always in attendance. Charges moderate. 54 Pandora street. je2

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

R. LETTICE—DEALER IN PAINTS, OIL, varnish and window glass. Agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. 40 Fort street. mc17

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 41 PANDORA Street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora St., Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. f-1

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

HENRY SAUNDERS, IMPORTER AND Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. 39 and 41 Johnson street. P.O. drawer H. Telephone No. 28 f-1

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger. 222 Yates street. Yards, etc., Cleaned. Orders left at Munro & Hughes', 82 Douglas street; J. P. Matthews', cor Douglas and Fort; or W. Blair, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

ROBERT HATCHER,
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Orders left at Joseph Gosnell's, 127 Douglas St.; Sam Clay's, 116 Johnson St.; Mickle & Grice's, 106 Fort St.; Wm. Thompson & Co's, corner Quadra and View Sts.; or T. Moody's, Amelia St., will be promptly attended to. Residence, 209 Douglas St. ap15

NOTICE.

FLEMING - BROS.,
Photographers and Kodak Agents,
HAVE REMOVED
To their new and elegantly fitted premises at
50½ GOVERNMENT ST.
Over Sommers' Picture Store. my17

The RAGLAN BICYCLE
—IS A—
RECORD BREAKER.
LIGHT, STRONG, FAST & NEAT
The Machine of the Season.
AGENTS,
M. W. WAITT & CO.,
64 GOVERNMENT ST. mc6

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA DRIVING PARK.
GRAND POLO MATCH
ON 20th JULY.
VICTORIA V CALGARY, N.W.T.
—AND ON—
SATURDAY, JULY 23
GYMKHANA PONY RACES
Admission, 50c. jy8 Carriages Extra.

FLORENCE MARVIN, who predicted the Seattle fire, tells past, present and future; consultation on all subjects. Rooms 36 and 37, The Balmoral. See dodgers for press notices. ju30

GOVERNMENT SALE
—AT—
NEW DENVER
CARPENTER CREEK, SLOCAN LAKE, B.C.

JOWETT & HAIG, AUCTIONEERS.

We are authorized by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, to offer for sale by Public Auction the

Government Townsite of New Denver

(Eldorado City) at the mouth of Carrenter Creek, Slocan Lake, West Kootenay District, B.C., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1892

At 11 a.m.

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ju30 Wharf street.

ST. JOHNS SCOURGED.

Fire Sweeps the Capital of Newfoundland—Fifteen Thousand People Homeless.

Numerous Lives Lost and the Leading Edifices Reduced to Ashes.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., July 9.—The terrible fire which was reported yesterday originated in a small wooden building on Long's hill, near the top of the mountain. The high wind carried it in all directions. The Masonic temple, the Methodist college, the Gower-street Methodist church, the majestic cathedrals of the English and Roman Catholic denominations, which were the two finest places of worship in the city and built at a cost of nearly a million dollars, the Orange hall, the palace of Bishop Jones, the St. Patrick's hall, the Christian Brothers' school, the Presentation convent, the surpeme court building and police headquarters, the government office, government savings bank, the Presbyterian church, Parliament buildings—everything in the path of the flames was consumed. From six hundred to a thousand buildings have been destroyed and much suffering exists.

Latest advices confirm the reports of the loss of seven lives, the victims being six children and a man. Two-thirds of the buildings in the city have been destroyed. Halifax responded promptly to the city for relief, and Mayor Keefe appointed a committee, and will send to-night $4,000 worth of food by steamer. General Sir John Ross will forward tents for 1,200 people, and Admiral Hopkins is co-operating by holding the fast cruiser Magicienne to transport food supplies. It is believed 15,000 people must be homeless, as the city is two-thirds in ashes. The houses were burned from Birch's Cove to the Allan Line wharves. The flames made a clean sweep, and the destruction is appalling. The conflagration started at 4 p.m. yesterday, by the careless use of a match in a barn. At 10 this morning the fire ceased only for the want of fuel. Latest reports to 6 o'clock p.m., state that the south side is now on fire, and a big blaze is coming down Fresh water valley. The south side contains the oil factories and oil stores. Another bulletin says that the fire has broken out back of the city at a point called the Northwestern road. This is the southern portion of the town that escaped last night. A temporary telegraph office has been established at the railroad depot at St. Johns.

VICTORIA AND SAANICH.

The Benefits to be Conferred by the Building of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Discussed.

TO THE EDITOR:—The City Council having passed the by-law to aid the construction of the railway between Victoria and North Saanich, which the ratepayers will be called upon to ratify or reject, at a special election to be held on the twentieth of this month, it is pertinent to investigate the scheme and determine whether the ratepayers will be justified in endorsing the action of their Council.

A careful perusal of the charter granted the Victoria and Sidney Railway Co. by the Provincial Legislature last session informs us that the railway is to be built in conformity with the British Columbia Railway Act. The construction of the road is to be commenced on or before May 1st, 1893, and the work to be finished by September 1st, 1894.

The Aid Bill, passed later in the session, authorizes the Provincial Government to guarantee the payment of two per centum interest for a term of twenty-five years on the bonds of the company, said bonds not to exceed $300,000 The city is asked to guarantee the interest upon a like amount for twenty-five years in the sum of three per centum. For the security of both city and Government the railway company are prohibited declaring any dividends to their stockholders until both city and government have been refunded any advances they may possibly be called upon to make for payment of interest.

The City Fathers, while carefully providing for the repayment of any moneys the city may possibly (though not probably) be called upon to advance, have also imposed several other conditions, which have readily been acceded to by the railway company. These conditions are as follows: The railway shall be of standard gauge, and built and equipped in first-class manner; construction shall begin on or before the first day of October next; the road must be completed within the time specified in the charter; no Chinese may be employed in the construction of the line; and the railway must be operated continuously during the time interest on the bonds are guaranteed, namely, twenty-five years.

In fact, the forethought and thorough consideration for the ratepayers' interests exhibited by the aldermen, in their preparation of the by-law, is worthy of special commendation, by showing their zeal in safeguarding absolutely the taxpayers' interest while asking their endorsement in lending the city's credit to an enterprise that will become a material factor in the future prosperity of our city.

Neither the city or Government promise to *bonus* the scheme, but only to lend their credit for the purpose of selling the bonds at a figure otherwise unobtainable in the money markets, for an enterprise so remote, were they not endorsed by strong institutions with established credit, like the corporation of Victoria or Government of British Columbia. Should the city be called upon to pay the interest on the bonds, the railway company will be obliged to refund these advances before they can declare any dividend or derive any financial benefit from their enterprise.

The promoters of the scheme have undoubtedly gone carefully into the probabilities of their undertaking being a paying one, and are satisfied upon that point, else they would not expend their time and money in their endeavors to secure a charter and municipal assistance, which involve several thousands of dollars outlay and much labor. Besides this, they are obliged by one of the provisions of their charter to subscribe to $125 000 worth of stock, pay 10 per cent. on same immediately, and become liable for the balance, under the Company's Act, before they can begin construction.

That the road will pay the company is probable and that it will pay the city is certain. The acreage tributory to the line on the Saanich peninsula alone from which its business will be largely drawn, amounts to some 40,000 acres, two-thirds of which is splendid agricultural land, and every acre is valuable for some purpose. One thousand families can make happy and thriving homes on this peninsula and contribute to the prosperity of our city by supplying its citizens with fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy and farm products that are now imported from Puget Sound, the Mainland and Eastern Canada. The writer is informed that hundreds of tons of potatoes alone have been brought into Victoria this spring from abroad, every ton of which paid heavy freight charges and duties besides the first cost, and all of this money has been drained from us leaving us that much poorer. All this could be obviated by raising our own commodities.

As a matter of self-preservation we must abandon the suicidal policy of importing most all we consume in living that has so long prevailed in our country and produce such commodities ourselves to as great extent as possible. Why should we import hay from the Fraser river, grain from Calgary, and vegetables from the Sound when a bountiful nature has blessed us with fertile and generous lands at our city's gates, upon which all of these and many more things may be produced in abundance?

Next after farming products, from which the railway expects to derive considerable traffic, Saanich can supply Victoria with hundreds of thousands of cords of fire-wood at a lower price than now prevails when cheap transportation is provided. Fuel is a very considerable item in the domestic economy of every family and the cheapening of this alone by 50 cents a cord would effect a saving of several thousands of dollars annually to the people here. Besides when the land is cleared of its timber it becomes available for farmsteads.

Building material, such as limestone granite and superior brick clay, is plentiful along the route of the proposed railway, and can be utilized when cheap transportation offers.

A very large sawmill, the machinery for which is now being built, is to be erected at Sidney, which will necessarily draw its supplies from our city if it has close railway connection.

By means of this line Victoria will be provided with another charming suburb. We all know what a delightful place Saanich is, and with cheap and rapid transit it will no doubt become a favorite resort for our people and tourists in summer.

Besides the Saanich peninsula the railway will be the means of attracting to Victoria the trade from all the islands lying to the eastward of Saanich. The larger of these islands are Salt Spring, Galiano, Mayne, Saturna, Pender, James and Sidney, whose inhabitants now trade to a certain extent with the Mainland cities. There are a large number of farmers and sheep growers on these islands, and with closer transportation facilities their numbers would greatly increase.

After reviewing the facts as above presented one fails to perceive how any intelligent citizen having at heart the city's good, can refuse to endorse the by-law to aid this enterprise which, while it promises so much for ourselves, only asks in return that we give it the assistance of our own credit and guarantees as against loss by foregoing all profits until the city is reimbursed any outlay it may possibly—though not probably—be called upon to make.

We of Victoria must admit the fact that we no longer handle the trade of the whole province. The day has passed when those living on the Mainland were forced to come to the Island to purchase their supplies. Eastern railway connections and the growth of large towns upon the coast have been the means of depriving us of what we once controlled. We must depend upon ourselves and develop the resources of our own Island We must keep our money at home and subsist upon the fruits of our own soil as much as possible, and give up the pernicious habit that has so long obtained of buying the food we eat from our neighbors when we can produce it for ourselves. To accomplish all this we must have more local railways. We want the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line continued to the northern end of the Island and several short lateral roads built into districts that are adapted to cultivation; and, as a beginning, we should have the Victoria and Sidney Railway, which will reduce the cost of living, aid us in keeping our money at home, and be the means of populating the thousands of acres of unimproved but fertile land lying just without the boundaries of our city, and furnish employment during construction to hundreds of our people who, these depressed times, are anxiously seeking work.

VICTORIA FIRST.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reference to a remark in an editorial of your valuable paper of Thursday, July 7th, which I find has given rise to a lot of misunderstanding, I beg to state it is not true that the S. A. officers or soldiers have been careless in going about amongst people known to have the smallpox. So far, there have been no cases amongst the inmates of the Army Rescue Home, 155 Vancouver street. It is true only two out of the 35 cases as reported suffering from the dread disease are S. A soldiers, and no officer or soldier has tried to visit them since their case was known to be smallpox. Before this they had been visited, but has not this been the case in numbers of other instances outside the S. A? We are law abiding citizens, and would have no thought of risking the public health by any carelessness in a matter of so great importance. We would rather conscientiously carry out every needful precaution. We are the servants of all for Jesus' sake, but our enthusiasm is kept within the bounds of common sense. My object in writing this is to correct some wrong impressions which, I fear, some people have in reference to the S. A.

NELLIE BANKS,
S. A. District Officer for B. C.

[We are sorry that any misunderstanding has arisen out of what we said with respect to the Salvation Army in connection with the smallpox. We are quite sure that none of the officers would wilfully and knowingly do any thing to endanger the health of the community. What we said was not intended as a reflection on the Salvation Army; but, knowing that two of the soldiers were down with the disease, we suggested a temporary suspension of its meetings as a precautionary measure.]

Not Wanted in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, July 8.—Word was received here to-night from Mountain Home, the county seat of Elmore county, that a large number of citizens had forced some 50 Japanese to leave town. No violence was used, but the Japanese were given to understand that if they returned they would be roughly handled. There is a very bitter feeling against the Japanese along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, between Huntington and Pocatello. White section hands have been almost entirely superseded by the Japanese, who work for half the wages paid Americans. They live in the cabins formerly occupied by the Chinese, and are as frugal and much more filthy than the Chinese. The Japanese are being sent into Idaho very rapidly, but the action of the people of Mountain Home and the threats from other towns may put a stop to it. The Japanese in this part of the state are recent arrivals in America. They are poor and cannot speak English.

"UNHATCHED CHICKENS."

Speculations as to the Liberal Home Rule Government as Yet "in Nubibus."

The Laborers Likely to Form a Party Uninterested in Irish Affairs.

LONDON, July 8.—(Associated Press.)—As the elections held yesterday were fairly representative, no great Liberal triumph can be expected from the county vote when completed, and the last hope that the Gladstone government will be buttressed by a strong, coherent party, is gone. On the contrary, the Liberal majority must now depend on the Irish party. Even with the support of both Irish sections, it is improbable that Gladstone will have more than a majority of 50. Conservatives hold that a majority of more than 20 is improbable. Among the certainties of the future, nothing is so certain as a long period of political turmoil. Gladstone, with a small majority, composed of motley groups of Liberals, Radicals, laborites, McCarthyites and Parnellites, will be unable to effect any serious legislation. This self-evident fact has given rise to a rumor that he will decline to form a Ministry, and will recommend Earl Spencer for the purpose. The Liberals rightly ridicule the rumor. They know their chief, even with a majority of twenty, is ready to take office and produce a Home Rule Bill. They are also beginning to admit that the chances of Home Rule passing the House are becoming remote. If it does pass, no strain will be put upon the Lords in rejecting it. The peril to the Lords lay in opposing Home Rule as backed by the decided will of the country. They can reject it now with a light heart.

Among the difficulties awaiting the Liberal Government is the formation of a labor party not caring a rap for Home Rule and ready to coalesce with any party already. Burns and Hardy are the strongest representatives. The laborers declare their intention to form a party of their own and make terms for their support. In addition, the new London members are determined to form a municipal socialist group, bent on procuring social reform. Thus the opponents of Gladstone hope the Home Rule scheme will be a failure. With regard to the new Cabinet, a leading Treasury official told a representative of the Associated Press that he had obtained information that Henry Fowler would be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir William Harcourt First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House. This arrangement contains the startling implication that Gladstone will either retire to the Lords, or take the lightest part in the Government, the Vice-Presidency of the Council. The Gladstonian followers ridicule the notion of his accepting a peerage, and believe he will remain in the Commons and fight Home Rule through.

"I would like to sound the praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla over the entire universe," writes Mrs. Longenecker of Union Deposit, Penn.

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AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres lever park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmill in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc. 0 3
Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, $1,200. 133-1
151 acres, Alberni, sawmill and water power, dwelling, stables, 20 acres plowed, opposite Anderson & Co's townsite, a fine speculation, $6,500. 130-4
Building Lot, Niagara st., half cash, half time, $650.
15 acres, City Property, suitable for sub-division, easy terms. 130 3
98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, $3,000.
House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, $1,000. 110-1
30 acres and improvements, within City limits, long sea frontage, suitable for subdivision, 10 minutes drive from Post Office. 128-3
5 room house, 2 lots, stables, woodshed and improvements, $2,000. 128-3
324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc., per acre, $45. 0-

SHEEP FARM,

2,000 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 2 horses, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 30 pigs, 250 sheep (about), wagon, cart and farm implements, £1 2. 0. per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum. 135-1
4 building lots, Cedar Hill Road, near the gold mines, $1,500. 135-2
47 acres, with water power near Shawnigan Lake, 5 minutes' walk from station, $10 per acre. 134-3
80 acres, Alberni, next Anderson townsite and close to townsite where lots are said to be selling at $150 each, per acre $50. 136-1
7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., ¼ acre of land; fcaing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, $6,000—terms. 137-1
6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, $3,500. 136-4
9 lots—to a close deal—for sale; a bargain; close to residences of Messrs. H. Saunders and W. Dalby; $5,250 for the whole; assessed for a Larger amount. 136-3
3½ acres, Building Site, old Esquimalt Road, near Lampsorse, $4,000. 144-1
4 acres, Craigflower Road, near Mr. Dunsmuir's residence. 143-1
5½ acres, Victoria West, a bargain, $1,250 per acre. 143-2
103 acres, Comox District, $30 per acre. 143-3
160-acre Farm, Comox District, $3,000. 143-4
310 acres, Newcastle District; House, Barn, Clearing, Salt Meadow, Oyster Bed, Good Water, etc. $3,000 has been spent in improving, $6,400. 143-5
100 acres, Lake District, cheap, $2 500. 143-6
120 acres, Lake District. close to the lake, $2,500. 143-7
Building lot, Victoria West, 50x90, $500. 142-2
97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. $4,200. 142-3
40 acres, South Saanich. $1,400. 142-4
Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. $1,650. 141-2
10 acres; house, stables, sheds, etc.; all fenced; near the junction; good orchard land. $3,000. 140-2
30 acres; house, 17 acres ploughed, 100 cords of wood cut; stables, etc. $3000. 140-1
7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. $1,400. 139-1
237 acres, Somenos Lake. 138-5
8-Room House and lot; easy terms. $2,000. 138-4
6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge.—1,250. 133-3

TO LET.

Six Cottages, Spring Ridge, each $10 per month. 26
Eight-room House, fully furnished, with piano, etc., for 12 months, near the Park and Sea Front; $50 per month. 136-2
6-Room House (corner) Pandora street, $20 per month. 1
7-Room Flat, Yates Street, close to business.
7-Room House, Dallas Road (water front), $20 per month. 12
2 Rooms, Government Street (offices), $20 per month. 13
5-Room House, bath, etc., Erie Street (corner), $20 per month. 15
4-Room Cottage, North Park Street, $12 per month. 25
2 Houses, each 9 rooms, Oak Bay Avenue, $17.50 per month. 28
7-Room House, Mason Street, $13 per month. 3
3 Room House, North Park Street, $10 per month. 6
5 Room House, Furnished, Belcher Street, $25 per month. 9
5-Room House, Bath, etc., Furnished, James Bay, $30 per month. 16
3-Room House, North Park Street, $10 per month. 25
2 Stores, Government Street, near Bank of B. C.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Lots, North Park Street; valuable Business Block, double frontage, Pandora Street; two valuable blocks, Douglas street.

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Marechal Neil, Gloire de Dijon and Wm A. Richardson Roses, and Jackman and other Climatis.
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Bedding Plants, such as Stocks, Asters, Balsams, etc.
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Secretary.
New Westminster, B.C. de1

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E. C. CARPENTER begs to inform intending purchasers that he will be in Kootenay after March 5th.
Information given on Mines, Claims, and Real Estate in Nelson, Ainsworth and Slocan (Slocan especially).
Correspondence solicited. Confidential enquiries answered promptly. Address—P. O. Nelson, Kootenay, B. C. fe28-tf

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Refund of Tax on Improvements for 1891.

Cheques are now ready at the Treasurer's Office, City Hall.

All parties are requested to bring their receipts with them for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

CHARLES KENT,
Treasurer
ju23

The Colonist

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

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SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

THE PROROGATION.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday. The session was a long one, lasting four months and nearly a half. When what has been done is considered, it seems very little indeed, to have occupied so many men so long a time. But the transaction of business is not the chief object which many members of Parliament have in view. There are, in fact, times in which they strain their ingenuity to find ways to prevent business being done. Motions are made, speeches delivered and divisions forced, with no other object than to hinder the Government in proceeding with the work it has in hand. This obstruction is simply mischievous. It is very seldom indeed that it accomplishes anything worth attempting.

The filibustering tactics of the Opposition, for instance, did not prevent the Government passing its Redistribution Bill, or indeed compel the majority to modify it in the least. We are not at all in love with that measure, or with the principle on which it is based, but we can see no good in placing impediments in the way of its passage through the Legislature, after those who are opposed to it have exhausted their stock of arguments. If the debate on that measure had been fairly and rationally carried on the session might have been some weeks shorter, and the members whose time was valuable might have been attending to their private affairs, which were, no doubt, suffering for want of their personal attention. If the men who take a delight in making long and windy speeches in Parliament only knew how little is thought of their deliverances by the country, and how inconsiderable their influence in moulding public opinion, they would not speak so often or so long. The effect of a really good speech delivered in Parliament is wonderfully small either on the spot or among the people, and the impression made on the public minds by the bad ones when it is not unfavorable, is not perceptible. The Parliamentary wind-bags are nuisances that ought to be abated.

The debate on the Redistribution Bill was made remarkable by the defection of two staunch Conservative members. Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien had the moral courage and the independence to violate the rule, "Follow your leader," which is implicitly obeyed by the great majority of members on both sides of the House. Instead of getting credit for acting according to their convictions those gentlemen were sneered at by the small fry politicians of their party on the floor of the House and in the press. This is a bad sign. Slavery to party is just as ignoble and just as demoralizing as any other kind of slavery, and the politicians who resent the independent action of party men are doing their best to keep up and to aggravate a kind of slavery that is most degrading, and to men of spirit and intelligence exceedingly galling.

If Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien had done nothing else than to prove that men can refuse to submit to the party yoke and still maintain the good opinion of their constituents and the country in general, they have, by raising the standard of public life, done good service to the country. The abject submission to party leaders expected of men in this Dominion is unknown in Great Britain. There men are not expected to do violence to their consciences and their convictions in order to keep in touch with their party. They, of course, give way in trifles, but when questions of principle are to be considered, party men can, and do, act as they see right, without incurring the slightest reproach from those with whom they are compelled to differ. We trust that the time is not far distant when, in this Dominion, manly and conscientious independence will be respected, not only in the country at large, but within the party lines.

No change was made in the tariff this year. The National Policy has been maintained in its integrity. The Government evidently see the importance of stability in all matters relating to trade and commerce. They see that business is always damaged and loss incurred when changes in the tariff are suddenly made. And so they keep it as nearly as possible unaltered. During the session the Minister of Militia and the Minister of Marine went to Washington to see what could be done with the American Government in the way of negotiating a reciprocity treaty. They soon discovered that the price required by the United States for such a measure of reciprocity as they could be induced to agree to was Canada's fealty to Great Britain—for this is really what is meant by discriminating in trade against the mother country in favor of the United States. As soon as the Dominion delegates found this out an end was put to the conference. They could not for a moment entertain the terms proposed by the United States Secretary of State. The course they pursued, we are fully convinced, meets with the approbation of ninety-nine Canadians out of every hundred.

The principal Government measure of the session was the Criminal Law Bill. This is a complete code of criminal law for the Dominion. It is a great and, we believe, a necessary work, and one which will give Sir John Thompson a high place among the legislators of all countries. Those competent to form an opinion on the new code, speak of it very highly. It is simple yet comprehensive, and will, no doubt, make the administration of criminal law in this Dominion both easier and more effective than it has been hitherto. This measure is worth all the labor and pains bestowed upon it, and all the time expended in drawing it up and improving it in Parliament.

We cannot say that British Columbia was very justly or very generously treated during session that has just closed. The refusal to grant a charter to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad was most unjust to British Columbia. The reasons given for withholding from it the privileges and the aid asked for were the flimsiest possible. It was easy to see that the rejection of the charter was a foregone conclusion. Neither arguments nor eloquence could alter the determination of the Government. We are glad to be able to say that the representatives of the Province did their duty in this matter. They saw that the interests of not only the Kootenay district, but of the whole province, demanded that it should have better means of transport with the least possible delay, and they did what they could to get the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Bill through the Legislature. They were not to blame because the influences working against them were too strong for them.

In the same way the British Columbia members exerted themselves to the utmost to get larger appropriations for the province—appropriations for public works and services that are greatly needed—but, through no fault of theirs, their exertions were to a very considerable extent in vain. British Columbia did not get what its necessities required, nor what, in proportion to its contribution to the general revenue, it is justly entitled to. The province deserved better treatment at the hands of the Dominion Government.

PROMPT AND BENEFICENT ACTION.

The President of the Jubilee Hospital, Mr. Joshua Davies, is entitled to the greatest credit for his prompt and public-spirited action in the matter of providing a Quarantine Hospital for the city. Mr. Davies, yesterday afternoon, took upon himself the responsibility of entering into an agreement with the City Council to provide accommodation for the smallpox patients on the Hospital grounds, trusting to the Board of Directors to uphold him in the step he had taken. That Board, knowing how pressing the exigency was and seeing the necessity of immediate action, manfully stood by Mr. Davies and approved of what he had done, and what he had undertaken to do. The citizens of Victoria are deeply indebted to the President and the Board of Directors for coming to their rescue at a time when the city authorities from one cause and another appeared to be perfectly helpless. "A friend in need is a friend indeed," and they are friends to Victoria in her day of need. Owing to their liberality and public spirit this city will have a Quarantine Hospital near at hand where smallpox patients will receive the most careful attention, and where they can have, when it is required, the best medical attendance. The President and directors of the Jubilee Hospital have taken a load of anxiety off the minds of the citizens of Victoria, who will breathe easier now that they know the unfortunate smallpox patients will be comfortably lodged and well looked after. It is to be hoped that the city authorities will now take heart, and go into the business of stamping out the smallpox with intelligence and vigor.

LYING RUMORS.

All sorts of reports are in circulation with respect to the smallpox in this city. Some busybody telegraphed to the Seattle Telegraph that there are sixty cases within the city's limits, and others who, for the sake of having some wonderful news to tell, declare that there are one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and one stalwart liar, has gone so far as to declare that there are two hundred! The truth is, that the number of cases in the city, and in the hospital fourteen miles from the city, number only thirty-five. The authorities have the disease now well in hand, and if they carry out their regulations, there is no chance of its spreading.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, commenting on the spread of the smallpox in Victoria, says: "Although they (the civic authorities) appear to have been somewhat tardy in the matter, if common reports as to the presence and spread of the disease are correct, yet it is satisfactory to believe that they will not allow further time to pass without action." The "common reports" alluded to by our contemporary were incorrect. In June, there were two or three cases of smallpox in the city, and they were well looked after by the civic authorities. The patients recovered and it was generally believed that the city was quite clear of the disease. It was not until the first week of the present month that the smallpox reappeared and that it broke out simultaneously in several places. It appeared as if the contagion had been spread from one source and in one day. The number of cases quickly increased. It was the suddenness of the outbreak that caused the alarm. The disease is not of a virulent type, neither are the cases very numerous, being only thirty-five all told. It would seem that when the disease appeared a second time in the city in such a singular way, the authorities were bewildered and did not know very well what to do. It was then that the citizens complained. The complaint was that the isolation was not sufficient and was not properly attended to. Persons having the disease were seen on the streets, and the inmates of houses in which the disease was known to be were allowed to remain at large. This state of things created a great deal of indignation and with good reason. But regulations for the isolation of patients and families were framed at the meeting of medical men called by the leader of the Government, yesterday morning. They will be strictly enforced, and there will be no longer any cause for alarm. Thirty smallpox cases in a city of upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, need not create any great uneasiness, particularly when the patients and all who have come in contact with them are under strict quarantine. Smallpox is by no means a difficult disease to stamp out, if the proper means are used. And the proper means were pointed out at yesterday morning's meeting.

Caligraph to rent at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

The purest Jams are O'Kell & Moris'.

For second-hand furniture, go to J. L. Farwig, 123 Fort street.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurant.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Billiousness all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. tts MRS. HOPPERON

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

jul1-d&w

MISCELLANEOUS

PEMBERTON & SON,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and Grounds on the Esquimalt Road; 10 Rooms; first-class Tennis Lawn, Orchard and Garden, good Stable and Paddocks.

Half-acre lots in the City, beautifully situated, best of land, for sale, from $650 upwards, on very easy terms.

P. O. BOX 246, - - me26 - - VICTORIA, B. C.

DRS. VERRINDER BROS. DENTISTS

Room 17, Five Sisters' Block, Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

R. F. Verrinder, M.D., D.D.S., specialist, Oral Surgery. A. E. Verrinder, M.D. D.D.S., specialist Orthodontia and Bridge Work. ju21

G. M. BUSHNELL, Pres. IKE HARRIS, Treas. HYMAN HARRIS, Secretary.

UNION ICE CO'Y,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE ICE.

OFFICE—14 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

ALFRED S. DONAU, Manager. my27

SIMPSON HALL, MILLER & Co

CLOSING OUT SALE.

The Sale at the Manchester House is not for a week, ten days or two months, but until all the Stock is Sold if it takes all Summer.

1,600 Yards of Pongee Silk to be Closed Out, will be sold at 35c. per yard.

75 Dozen Childrens' Cotton Hose, both Ribbed and Plain, at 10c. per pair.

Art Muslins, 16 Yards for $1

Lace Curtains, 40c. to $10 per pair.

LADIES' BLOUSES, - - - From 75c. Each.
BABY'S LACE CAPS, - - - From 40c. Each.

VASSAR SHIRT WAISTS

Both White and Colored.

☞ Remember the Address:—

MANCHESTER HOUSE

88 YATES STREET.

T. HAUGHTON & CO., - PROPRIETORS.

MERIT WILL WIN.

CANFIELD DRESS SHIELD.

SALES 15,000 PAIRS A DAY.

CANFIELD RUBBER CO.

Offices: NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG AND VIENNA.

For sale in Victoria at the following stores:

ALBION HOUSE, WILLIAM CRAFT, T HAUGHTON & CO.
J. HUTCHESON & CO. J. PARTRIDGE, DAVID SPENCER.
W. WILSON & CO. HENRY YOUNG & CO.

jy10

THE WEEKLY COLONIST,

The Great Advertising Medium.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIVATE TUTOR HIP OR OTHERWISE—Gentleman arriving in Victoria in August desires engagement, well educated, highest references. Classics, mathematics, chemistry (adv.) shorthand (certif.) Address Harrage College, Romsey, Eng. jy8

MR. W. MARTINS, Graduate of the Kullak Conservatory, Berlin, has come to Victoria highly recommended as an organist and teacher of the piano. He is prepared to receive pupils who earnestly desire to take thorough technical and musical instructions, at 10 Blanchard street. je26

GEO. W. FUGGLE

Pianoforte Maker and Tuner.

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS AND GUITARS REPAIRED

Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess Ave, also at Jamieson's Bookstore, next Post Office. me13 tf

FRANK BOURNE,

Practical Piano Tuner and Regulator.

Highest testimonials from England; also city references. 25 years' experience.

☞ Pianos examined, disposed of, also stored. Charges moderate. Orders left at residence, 134 Fort street, or 45 Government St. ap30

A. F. OWEN,

PIANOFORTE TUNER

From J. & J. Hopkinson, London, and Lyon & Hall, Brighton, Eng.; also 3 years tuner for Goodwin & Jordon.

Orders left at Hibben & Co's bookstore, or at residence, 19 Gorge Road, will be promptly attended to. my26

ANGELA COLLEGE

VICTORIA, B. C.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Principal, Mrs. W Green, assisted by Residen Governesses and an efficient staff.
Patron—The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

Term will commence Monday, August 29th.

There will be each term courses of lectures on practical subjects, to which girls not belonging to the College will be admitted.

Special attention will be given to table and home comforts.

The principal may be seen daily between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. after August 1st.

Address THE PRINCIPAL, Angela College, Victoria, B. C.

ap1

FRENCH. FRENCH. FRENCH.

THE INGRES-COUTELLIER SCHOOL

—OF—

MODERN LANGUAGES

Summer classes in French for Ladies and Gentlemen, either at the school rooms or at residence, by

Prof. Geo. Coutellier, M.A., LL.D., of Paris University

For terms, particulars, etc., Prof. Coutellier can be seen at his office every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

86½ DOUGLAS STREET. my18

PRIVATE SCHOOL for GIRLS

234 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

This school is conducted on the plan of an English High School.

The summer term commenced April 25th.

Pupils can enter at any time.

Miss Kitto holds certificates from the University of Cambridge, including the special diploma for efficiency in teaching. She will have the help of her sisters, who both hold Cambridge certificates.

References and terms on application to

MISS KITTO, 157 Menzies St., Victoria.

ap20

BLANKETS, - PRINTS,

Sateens,
Cottons,
Sheetings,
Shawls,
&c., &c

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

VICTORIA. ap21

PERFECTION IN DRIVING BELTS.

Dick's Patent Belts

(Canvas, Gutta Percha and Balata.)

Remarkable Combination of Excellence and Economy.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Great Durability.
Enormous Driving Strength.
Perfect Steadiness and Smoothness in Working.
Entire Absence of Stretching or Slipping.
Unequalled for Wet or Damp Situations.
Suitable for Every Description of Work.
Every Belt Guaranteed.

Samples and Price Lists may be had from the Patentees and Sole Makers

R. & J. DICK,

Greenhead Works, - Glasgow.

Agents for British Columbia:

CHIPMAN, MORGAN & CO.,

VANCOUVER - AND - NEW WESTMINSTER.

ap26-tu-th-s

NOTICE.

The Conservatory of Music, 95 Douglas St., will be closed until the first of August, for Summer vacation.

my29 MISS L. ADAMS, Principal.

NOTICE.

The undersigned dry goods firms have agreed to close their places of business on Saturday afternoon from 1 to 6.30 p.m. during June, July and August:

FIRMS.	PROPRIETORS.
Spencer's Arcade	D. Spencer
White House	H. Young & Co.
Westside	J. Hutcheson & Co
Albion House	E. White
Victoria House	Sheats & Page
City House	Wm. Wilson & Co.
Stanley House	W. S. Hampson & Co.
Lansdowne House	J. M Partridge
Manchester House	Thos. Haughton & Co.
Vancouver House	Wm. Craft
Argyle House	John Horner & Co.
Somerset House	H. Bickford
Whitlaw Estate	T. Fowls

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NELSON, B. C.

HOTEL TO RENT.

Newly built and centrally located, for a term of years, containing 22 rooms with every convenience for a good paying business. More bedrooms if required. Apply to J. M. BUXTON & CO., Vancouver, or W. GESNER ALLAN, Nelson, B.C. jul8

AUCTION SALES.

G. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

FURNITURE, &C.

Wednesday, July 13, 11 a.m.

I have been instructed by the executors of the estate of the late J. B. Matthews to sell at the residence, Fort and Langley street, all the Household Furniture, etc.

DINING ROOM—Dining table and cover, large easy leather chairs, marble clock, 365-day clock, carpet, bronze ornaments, mirror, dining chairs, cut glass decanters, sherry, port, claret, champagne and ale glasses, epergnes, cruets, table linen, napkins, fruit dishes and plates, tea set, cheese dishes handsome carving set, table and dessert cutlery in case, fish knife and fork, celery bowel, water jug, fruit dish, etc.,

A Fine Dinner Service, White and Gold, With Blue Border.

A fine work of art, marine oil painting, Balaklava Harbor, by Stanfield; several fine landscape oil paintings by Cook and others.

DRAWING ROOM—Two sets of Illustrated Shakespeare, Old and New London Illustrated (6 vols.), and other standard works, handsome inlaid parlor table, parlor suite, carpets, curtains, blinds, large plate mirror, ornaments, water color and lithographs, glass gas chandelier, tables and cloth.

A Fine Grand Piano by Collard & Collard.

OFFICE—Book and surgical instrument case, surgical library, fishing rods and reels, fine double barrel gun and case, ammunition, oil cloth.

TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS.

KITCHEN—Range and boiler, dinner set, crockery, cutlery, moulds, tinware, tables, chairs, chickens, garden hose, etc., etc.

A lot of flowers.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer

jy8

EXCITEMENT IS RAMPANT

IN ENGLAND

Owing to the commotion caused by the general elections, You will find peace and quietness at

SAUNDERS',

A stock of superior quality that would appease the hungry and quench the thirsty, with expeditious compliance of all business mandates.

NOTICE

Having purchased Thomas Percy's interest in the Grocery business carried on by Percy & Renouf, at the corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, I solicit on behalf of the new firm of

HALL & RENOUF

a share of the public patronage.

jy9 F. J. HALL.

NOTICE:

Bankrupt Stock for Sale

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until 6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, July 20th, 1892, for the store, stock and book debts of the estate of A. D. and E. F. Campbell Sardis, B.C.

This stock, which is all new and in good condition, consist of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and hardware. This is a good opportunity for any person wishing to start a business, as there is no other store at Sardis, which is situated five miles from Chilliwhack, in the centre of the best farming section in B.C. Stock lists, book debts and all information may be had by applying to the undersigned, and the stock may be seen at the store. Terms, ½ cash, balance in two equal payments at 3 and 6 months, on approved security.

S. H. RIGGS, Assignee, New Westminster, B.C.

jy9

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers, and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co. Victoria, B. C. 17-d&jlyw-stt

British Columbia Express Co.

LIMITED.

LILLOOET SERVICE.

Stages of this line carrying H. M. Mails, Passengers and Express, make two trips a week each way, between ASHCROFT and LILLOOET.

Fast Time; Close Connections.

Leave Ashcroft on Mondays via Marble Canon, arriving at Lillooet same day. Returning to Ashcroft the following day.

Leave Ashcroft on Wednesdays via Clinton. Returning to Ashcroft on Saturdays.

Valuables and Express Packages of all kinds carried safely and at reasonable rates, and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us.

S. TINGLEY, General manager.

Ashcroft, B. C., June 28, 1892. jy1

FREDRICK S. ROPER, Provincial Inspector of Contagious Diseases among Horses and other Domestic Animals, 21 Hillside Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

AUCTION SALES TO BE HELD.

July 11—Pianos, Organs, etc. Johnson & Co.
July 11—Furniture, etc. G. Byrnes.
July 21—Government Townsite of New Denver Jowett & Haig.
No date—Improved acreage property. Richards & Cuthbert.

THE CITY.

No Sunday School.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sabbath school will not meet this afternoon.

Funeral To-Day.

The funeral of the late Frank Townsend will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Pleasant Picnics.

The Royal Templars and the members of the Y. P. L. A., of the First Presbyterian Church, both have picnics on for to-morrow.

Up for Argument.

Argument upon the application for an injunction to restrain the corporation from erecting a smallpox hospital at Ross Bay will be heard in the Supreme Court to-morrow.

Untruthful Reports.

Many untruthful reports about citizens being ill with smallpox were rife yesterday. Mr. Redfern was reported ill, as was also Mrs. D. Spencer and others, all without foundation.

A Serious Assault.

The auction room assault case, briefly referred to before in the COLONIST, will be fully ventilated in the Summary Trials Court to-morrow. The party injured is likely to lose the sight of one eye.

The Quadra Inquiry.

No further steps have been taken in the Quadra inquiry, Capt. Lewis and Capt. Devereaux both having been too busy for the past few days to attend to the matter. The case will be resumed some time during the week, when it is expected it will be cleared up.

The Coming Exhibition.

A meeting of the directors of the B. C. Agricultural Association is called for Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the Secretary's office, Douglas street. A full attendance is requested, as important matters in connection with the coming exhibition will be discussed.

Sale of the Silver King.

It is learned from a reliable source that Mr. Roepel, the expert who examined the Silver King group of properties, will report most favorably on their purchase by the Scotch syndicate he represents, and that the principals will shortly go to Glasgow to make the transfer. So soon as this is accomplished, Toad Mountain will become the scene of great activity, and Nelson will receive fresh impetus. Everyone has been waiting for the sale and development of the Silver King, and the former is as good as made.

In the Public Interest.

The public school teachers' examinations, which were to have been continued until Saturday next, were yesterday afternoon closed by order of the Superintendent of Education, who made the announcement, saying that the action was taken in the interests of the public safety. Those of the candidates whose marks merit it, will receive Second B certificates, but none higher will be granted at present and all will have to come up next year for examination. The action of the Superintendent of Education, Dr. Pope, is generally commended.

Vigorous Action Necessary.

A prominent citizen, speaking to a COLONIST representative yesterday, said that the present impotent methods pursued by the civic authorities are in marked contrast to the vigorous and effective measures which were taken by ex-Mayor Grant when several cases of smallpox visited Victoria. Then it was crushed out, he said, in its incipiency. Now it is being coddled by neglect into almost an epidemic. It is a serious menace to the business and reputation of the city, and he had only the strongest words of censure for the civic authorities for their failure to rise to the need of the hour.

Jealousy the Cause.

A Government street lodging house was the scene of a "might-have-been" suicide on Friday night, the reckless one being a young woman familiarly known as Irish Ireen, and she has been living for some time past with a man named Schenk, of whom she was desperately jealous, and had a lively quarrel with him during the evening, in the course of which she hit him lovingly over the head with a water pitcher, drawing blood in a stream. Then she attempted to drink the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid, but was prevented by Schenk, who knocked up her hand. The liquid was spilled over face and body, and the woman's sight was endangered. She will bear the marks of her attempt at self destruction for some time.

A Cure for Smallpox.

The *Sarracenia Purpurea*, or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, the specific used by the Indians against the smallpox, bids fair to realize the expectations entertained by medical men of its efficacy. In a letter addressed to the American Medical Times, Dr. F. W. Morris, resident physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, states that the *Sarracenia*, a papaveraceous plant, will cure smallpox, in all its forms, within twelve hours after the patient has taken a decoction. "However alarming and numerous the eruptions," he says, "or confluent and frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the disease. If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the *Sarracenia*, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste, that it may be mixed with tea and coffee, and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink, without their being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued.

"We are now favored with the following particulars respecting this valuable plant. The *sarracenia purpurea* or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, found in swamps and moss bogs, has the wonderful reputation among the Mic-Mac Indians of curing smallpox; and of being as great a specific in this disease as quinine for ague. It is supposed to act by neutralizing the virus in the blood, rendering it inert and harmless; and that this is its action may be gathered from the fact that if either vaccine or variolous be washed with the infusion of the *sarracenia*, it is deprived of its contagious property. Moreover, the eruption, even if confluent, on its disappearance leaves no trace behind. The root of the plant is the part employed. The dose when reduced to powder is about a dessert spoon, simmered in a pint of water down to half a pint; this is usually divided into two doses, to be taken during the day. Sugar should not be used with it."

The Canoes Captured.

Two Peterboro canoes were stolen from a camp above the Gorge, last evening, and the police are still looking for the thieves.

Contract Awarded.

The contract for the building of the residence of Mr. F. W. Vincent, J. G. Tiarks architect, has been awarded to Smith and Clark.

At an End.

The July sitting of the County Court was brought to a close yesterday, the few cases remaining on the list being disposed of in short order.

Rushing the Work.

The workmen will continue operations at Point Ellice bridge all to-day and to-night, in order that the bridge may be open for cars to-morrow and wagon traffic on Tuesday.

Educational Convention.

At the Educational Convention, which closed yesterday, in Montreal, Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education, was elected one of the vice-presidents, Hon. Mr. Ross being elected president.

All She Asked.

"George," said Laura, as she nursed his vaccinated arm, "may I ask a favor of you, dear?" They had sat in the darkened parlor for hours, in the eloquent communion of soul and soul that needs no articulate sound to give it language. "George, dear, ere I become your bride, may I fondly hope you have secured a jubilee range from mclennan and mcfeely. No home is complete without one."

The St. John's Concert.

Owing to pressure on space it was impossible to do justice to the excellence of the novel performance at St. John's school-room on Thursday. Too much praise can hardly be bestowed on the clever and gifted children who so ably gave the songs, recitations and choruses during the evening. The "Kate Greenaway" costumes were unique and made a very pretty group during the school lesson, march and romp. Little Miss Flumerfelt exhibited great self-possession and talent in her recitation and solo, while Miss May Todd's Spanish dance was graceful and effective, aided as it was by a lovely white spangled costume and castanets. Dr. Powell's youthful sons acquitted themselves well in their respective parts, and the ladies who assisted in getting it up deserve credit for producing a pretty and novel affair, which certainly will bear repeating, as it is understood it will be in course of a short time.

A FLEET OF FOUR.

The Otto, Mary Taylor, Pioneer, and City of San Diego Return to Port.

How Captain McDougall Lost His Life—Sealers for Russian Waters.

Four more sealing schooners are safe in port—the Otto, the Mary Taylor, the Pioneer and the City of San Diego. All sailed in together, and the quartette now ride at anchor in James Bay.

The average Coast catch, as estimated by the new arrivals, is 500 skins, the total being generally agreed upon as between 30,000 and 32,000. The total catch of the four new comers is 2,182 skins, the Otto contributing 263, the Pioneer, 419, the City of San Diego, 558, and the Mary Taylor, 942.

Full particulars of the death of Captain McDougall are, of course, obtained from the Pioneer, which, during the latter part of her cruise has been commanded by Capt. Geddes. The drowning occurred on May 14, when Captain McDougall, "Alec," the cabin boy, and the mate, left the schooner in one of her boats after a school of seals. They were lost sight of by those aboard ship, who have only the story brought back by the mate, the sole survivor of the ill starred expedition.

He says that the captain stood up in the boat to get a better shot, capsizing the little craft, all hands being thrown into the water. When the searching parties from the schooner, fearing that something had gone amiss, went out the next morning, they found Mate Carter, the only occupant of the boat, and it almost filled with water, three or four miles from the schooner. He was so weak that he could hardly speak, and it was some time before he entirely recovered.

The captain being dead, the Pioneer would have been in a bad way for a competent navigator, had she not fallen in with the Winifred, fortunately the same day. Her mate, Mr. Geddes, a capable and experienced man, kindly volunteered his services and at once assumed command. Mate Carter went with his ship to Port Etches, where the Labrador was fallen in with. He transferred to that schooner and is coming home on her.

All four of the new comers were ordered to keep out of Behring Sea, the Otto by the U. S. steamer Rush, the Mary Taylor by the same energetic little craft, the City of San Diego by the Corwin, and the Pioneer by the Mohican. On receiving the warning, the Minnie, Sapphire, Labrador, Dora Sieward, and Ariel decided to come home, and any or all of them may be expected to be close at hand. The Agnes McDonald, E. B. Marvin, Teresa, Sadie Turple, C. H. Tupper, Triumph, Mary Ellen, Carlotta G. Cox, and May Belle will strike for Copper Island, on the Russian side, at once.

A peculiar thing in connection with the ordering away of the schooners is reported by Capt. Harris, the master of the Mary Taylor. He says that the officers of the Corwin informed him that they intended seizing any sealers found in Russian waters, and that schooners going into Russian territory were liable to the same penalites as any that might disregard the *modus vivendi* and hunt seals in the closed sea.

The weather all May was A 1 for sealing, though for the past month it has been unfavorable. Seals have been plentiful all season, but a number of splendid hunting days were lost to the fleet, through their being obliged to put in to Port Etches to meet and receive supplies from the Coquitlam.

Gives Good Appetite.

SIRS.—I think your valuable medicine cannot be surpassed, according to the benefit I received from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly four years, I tried B. B. B. with the greatest success, finding it gave me great relief and good appetite. I now enjoy good health, which I owe to your valuable medicine.

MISS MINNIE BROWN, London, Ont.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Victoria C. C. Wipes Out the Albions—Vancouver Defeats the Royal City.

Westminster Wins the Intermediate Lacrosse Match—Two Great Attractions for This Week.

CRICKET.

The return match between the Victorias and the Albion Cricket Club was played on the ground of the latter, yesterday afternoon, and ended in the very disastrous defeat of the younger club, by 170 runs and 5 wickets. Mr. Thomas won the toss for the Albions, and went in, but after having 7 wickets down for 12 runs, the prospects of a small score were great. Pauline and Schwengers, however, made a useful stand, and the last wicket fell with the total at 36, three less than the Albions made against Victoria in June last.

On going to the bat, Pooley and Irving made things lively from the start, and when the captain of the team had been bowled, Smith joined Victoria's graceful cricketer, and runs came at a tremendous pace. Smith was a little lucky, but he punished the bowling most unmercifully, and 117 was marked on the telegraph board, when he gave an easy catch to Fowkes, having made 60. Morley joined Irving, and the latter, playing in that correct style which has earned for him the title of the "W. G." of British Columbia, knocked the bowling all over the field. He never gave a ghost of a chance, nearly all his hits being low drives; but with the score at 159, he fell a victim to Hewett, having put together a faultless 53. Foulkes joined Morley, and, having made 13, gave way to Snowden. The latter made a magnificent drive for 6, and Morley, batting with great confidence and freedom, looked at one time as if he would play out time, but within three minutes of stumps being drawn, returned one to the bowler, and retired for 44, leaving the Victorias victors by 5 wickets and 170 runs, their score, 206, being one of the largest ever made in British Columbia.

Albion C. C.

H. J. Martin, b Wolley	4
C. Scwengers, not out	12
H. F. Hewett, b Wolley	0
H. Schwengers, b Wolley	0
F. G. Fowkes, b Morley	0
H McAnally, b Wolley	0
E. A. Pauline, b Wolley	10
W. Williams, c Pooley b Wolley	3
F. W. Thomas, b Morley	3
A. W. Taylor, b Wolley	1
A. A. Green, b Wolley	0
Extras	3
Total	36

Victoria C. C.

C. F. Pooley, b McAnally	8
P. Æ Irving, b Hewett	73
A. G. Smith, c Fowkes b Hewett	60
S. F. Morley, c and b Thomas	44
J. F. Foulkes, c Martin b Hewett	13
N. P. Snowden, not out	11
W. A. Wand, B. J. Perry, A. T. Goward, C. P. Wolley, C. W. Rhodes — To bat.	
Extras	17
Total	206

"C" BATTERY V. ROYAL DOCKYARD C. C.

This game, played on the battery cricket ground, resulted in a win for the Dockyard by seven wickets. Gunner Carnegie, in the first innings, and Captain Benson, in the second, played well for the Battery, the latter making some fine hits to leg. Goepel with 22 and 6, not out, and Mullington 10, played best for the Dockyard. The bowling of Blackmore in the second innings of the Battery was exceptionally good, he taking six wickets for eight runs, all clean bowled. McNeil and Capt. Benson bowled best for the Battery. The following is the score:

"C" Battery, C.C.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Peters, c Wake, b Goepel	1	b Goodwin	0
Carnegie, b Goodwin	9	b Blackmore	10
Davis, c Clayard, b Goodwin	4	b Blackmore	0
Benson, b Goodwin	0	b Blackmore	22
Ogilvie, b Goodwin	3	b Blackmore	0
Shaw, c Mullington, b Goodwin	3	b Goodwin	3
Procter, b Goepel	1	b Blackmore	0
Taylor, c Fuller, b Goepel	0	c McKnight, b Goodwin	1
McNeil, not out	5	c James, b Goodwin	0
Body, c Scholefield, b Goodwin	0	b Blackmore	9
Slade, c McKnight, b Goepel	1	not out	4
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	29	Total	54

Royal Dockyard C C.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings,*	
W. Clayards, c Taylor, b McNiel	0	L. B. W. McNiel	8
W. Fuller, b McNeil	0	c Davis, b McN	0
J. L. Medway, b McNiel	5	Not out	7
I. E Blackmore, b McN.	3		
P. D. Goepel, c Body, b Benson	22	Not out	6
G. F. Wake, b Benson	8		
T. James b Benson	1		
F. Mullington, run out	10		
H. Scholefield, not out	1	b Shaw	9
W. Goodwin, b McNeil	0		
H. McKnight, c & b McNiel	0		
Extras	7	Extras	2
Total	57	Total	32

UNITED BANKS AGAIN WINNERS.

Through the absence of several members of C. Loewen's team, this match was delayed until past 3 p.m. yesterday, but when a start was made, it proved to be a most interesting match, the Banks winning by only two runs. Loewen both batted and bowled well, as did Goffin for the Banks. The score:

C. Loewen's Team.

Luxton, b Goffin	1
Grahame, b Goward	1
Swinerton, b Holt	9
Thursby, b Goffin	0
Loewen, c Mytton, b Goward	12
Harris, b Cracknell	2
Toller, c Cracknell, b Goffin	7
Foster not out	5
Cruikshank, b Goffin	0
Extras	8
Total	45

United Banks.

Mytton, b Loewen	9
Pegram run out	1
Holt, b Loewen	0
Haines, b Loewen	0
Bullen, b Loewen	4
Cracknell, b Luxton	7
Galletly, b Loewen	2
Goffin b Luxton	6
Goward, c Toller, b Luxton	5
Pitt, b Loewen	2
Stewart not out	0
Extras	11
Total	47

VANCOUVER VICTORS.

VANCOUVER, July 9 (Special)—Both senior and junior cricket elevens representing Vancouver against Westminster came off victorious, the former by 10 runs and one wicket, the latter by 49 runs. Campbell's 58 for Vancouver was the score of the day.

THE GUN.

The Victoria Gun Club held a shoot on Grant's Addition yesterday afternoon, when, despite the high wind, good scores were made. The following are the best five out of a possible 25, on Peoria blackbirds:

W. H. Adams	24
H. N. Short	23
R. Jackson	23
C. B. McClusky	21
W. White	20

POLO.

The Victoria Polo Club held a splendid practice yesterday at the Driving Park, in preparation for next Thursday's match with Calgary. The prairie boys are likely to find the British Columbians hard antagonists.

The Calgary players will remain over for the Saturday sports, the programme of which is now being arranged. It is expected to contain a

Pony race for members of the Victoria Polo Club,
Balaclava melee,
Half-mile hurdle race, over four flights,
Cigar and umbrella race,
Tandem race,
Bare back hurdle race,
Side saddle race,
Obstacle race,
Pony race for members of the Calgary Polo Club, and
Final race—Victoria v. Calgary.

LACROSSE.

FOUR GOALS TO ONE.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 9—[Special].—The intermediate lacrosse match was won by Westminster to-day, Vancouver being defeated by four goals to three. The boys put up a pretty game.

HERE AND THERE.

The services of "C" battery band, under the leadership of Prof. E. Pferdner, have been secured for the polo match and gymkhana, which will be the great sporting events of this week. Calgary's polo players are recognized as fine horsemen, and they are bringing their ponies with them direct to Victoria, the Thursday afternoon match being the only one played in the province. Victoria will be represented in the game by Dr. Pierson, Mr. Pearse, Mr. Webber and Mr. C. W. Ward—than whom four better players could not be picked out.

Several members of the B.C.B.G.A. were practising at Clover Point yesterday, when a number of new marksmen came to the front, making good scores.

They Have Arrived

The complete stock of Butterick's patterns has just arrived at the White House.

Mrs. Sutherland.

I Had Goitre

Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the goitre and rheumatism I felt that I would as soon be dead as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent particulars. I have another letter from her thanking me very much for recommending

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and stating that she also has been cured." MRS. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

FOR SALE.

1 Lot 60 x 120 with new house of 5 rooms and cellar—and also house of 4 rooms also stable—Johnson, near Cook street, $3,400.

Choice lots on Douglas street, $350 each.

Lot on water front, Ross Bay, $500 each.

2 fine lots, corner Bank street and Leighton Road, 60x135 each, $1,200 for two.

New House of 7 rooms on Fairfield Road. All modern conveniences. Full size lot, $1,800.

1 acre tracts, within 3 miles of the post office, $350 per acre.

Lots on Spring Ridge, $350 each.

Terms to Suit Purchaser.

O'NEILL & COWIE,

Clarence Block, '04 Yates St.

jo 9

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c, and $1.00.

SALE SALE SALE

SPENCER'S - ARCADE

For the Next Two Weeks we Shall Clear the Undermentioned Lines of Summer Stock at the Low Price Usual in all Arcade Sales:

100 white and colored Blouses at 50c.; splendid lines at 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.
50 Children's white and colored Cotton Dresses, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.00, etc.
A large line of Ladies' Underwear.
Corset Covers from 25c.
White Skirts from 50c., and other garments in proportion.
Ladies' Silk Parasols at 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.50; regular price, $3.00 to $.9.00. You must see this line.
A line of single width Dress Stuff at 15c.; regular price, 40c. and 50c.
Our stock of Pattern Dresses at $4.75, $7.50 and $10.00; regular price, $10.00 to $25.00.
Special lines of Hosiery and Underwear.
Lot of Sample Gloves, about 800 pair, at about half value.
Also the La Tourraine Lacing Glove, every pair guaranteed, will be sold at $1.00 during this sale.
A special purchase of Linen Laces, done up in 12 yd. pieces, will be sold cheap.
20 Ladies' Cloth Jackets, black and colored, at 2.50; 5.00 to 18.00 original prices.
23 Ladies' Cloth Jackets, black and colored, at 4.50; 7.50 to 20.00 original prices.
30 Circulars and Ulsters at 3.75.
29 Tweed Waterproofs at 2.50; original price 7.50.
25 Ladies' Cravenette Rainproof Cloaks at 2.50. This make of rainproof garment is not generally known, and we have made the line at this price to introduce the material. The regular list prices range from 7.50 to 12.50.
Ladies' Alpacca Dust Cloaks at 3.00.
Ladies' Lace Capes, Silk Mantles, Blayers, Boating Jackets, Tennis Jackets, at less than half price—in fact all goods in the Mantle Department are marked at such prices as will clear them out, as we must keep the stock fresh and new each season.
Some special lines in Lace Curtains.

REMNANTS.

As usual we clear out the remnants each season in all departments. They are marked very cheap this time.
Remnants of Prints, Sateens, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Flannels, Cashmeres, Fancy Dress Goods, Black Goods, Silks and Art Satins, Muslins, Ribbons, laces, Embroideries, etc., etc.
Remnants of Carpets and Mattings cheap.

SALE COMMENCES ON FRIDAY.

The Store will be Closed Thursday.

D. SPENCER

GOVERNMENT STREET.

NOTICE—The store is kept well disinfected, and the necessary precautions are taken with regard to change.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

KEEP YOUR EYE

ON THIS SPACE.

Watch for the Winning Number that will take our

Prize Pony and Cart

—DRAWING ON—

Monday, July 11th,

At our store at 7 p. m.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
37 JOHNSON STREET.

SUITABLE SUMMER SUITINGS
CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED CHEAPLY.
LEADING TAILORS. LATEST FASHIONS. LOWEST PRICES.

D. CAMPBELL & CO.
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COLUMBIA MILLS

Manufacturers of all kinds of
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Pickets.

A million and a half feet of lumber to select from.

SHIP LUMBER

A general assortment always on hand and cut to order.

WHARF AND BRIDGE BUILDERS

Are especially invited to come and inspect our stock. We also make a specialty of

WELL SEASONED DRY CEDAR.

Prices as low as any.

D. F. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

Corner Bridge and David. Three blocks from bridge. P. O. Box 515. Telephone 426.
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FLORENCE MARVIN,
The Impressional Reader,
Who predicted the Seattle Fire, can be consulted on all subjects, for the next few days, at the
BALMORAL, ROOMS 36 & 37.
Office Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 till 9. ju29

A VISIT TO
E. A. McEACHERN
44½ GOVERNMENT STREET.

P. O.—Hello, Mc., I've got a warrant for you.
Mc.—What for?
P. O.—For exposing fruit in a too tempting manner, knowing that the public have no money to buy.
Mc.—Oh! is that so? Must I hide a good thing when I got it? My prices are right and the public are buying.
jy1

FOR THE NORTH

STEAMER BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

—WILL SAIL ON—

MONDAY, JULY 11TH,

From Porter's Wharf, for
Fort Simpson, Naas & Way Ports

For Freight or passage apply to
J. D. WARREN,
22 Trounce Ave.
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C. P. N. CO., L. D.

STEAMER Princess Louise
(Capt. McCulloch)

Will leave from Rithet's Inner Wharf for
Naas River and Way Ports
MONDAY, JULY 11th.

At 6 o'clock p.m. For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, Wharf street.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
jy7

GEO. A. SARGISON
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Accountant & Agent,
48 LANGLEY ST.
ap27

THE SISTER SOCIETIES.

What Has Been Going on During the Week That is Just Over.

Foresters to Celebrate Their Twentieth Anniversary—Orangemen for Vancouver.

TRIUMPH Lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., Esquimalt, held a union meeting with "Conqueror" Juvenile Temple, No. 7, on Wednesday evening last, when after business, the Temple children entertained the Lodge with a programme of songs, recitations, etc. The Lodge members provided cakes, candy and fruit for the young folks. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and it is proposed to arrange a similar meeting every quarter. The Temple picnic, on Thursday, was a splendid success. A special car conveyed the children and friends to Oak Bay, where games and other amusements were indulged in till 6 o'clock, when a substantial tea was spread and dispatched with a rapidity that proved the atmosphere of Oak Bay a good appetizer. After tea, the fun continued till 9 o'clock, when the car was again on hand to carry the party home, where they arrived about 10 o'clock, without the slightest mishap of any kind having occurred.

At the last regular meeting of Cedar Hill Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. T., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our sister, Margaret Sinclair, who, by her example of a pure and consistent life, ever sought to forward the best interests of the temperance cause and won for herself the esteem and friendship of her associates in our noble order.

"*Be it Resolved*, That we, the members of Cedar Hill Lodge, desire to offer to the family of our dear departed sister our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and pray our Heavenly Father that comfort that he alone can give may be theirs in this hour of trial; and that they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for we hope to meet our sister in that better land, where all is joy and peace.

"*Be it Further Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered in the records of the lodge and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of our departed sister."

Last week was installation week in all the city lodges of the I.O.O.F., and yet all the installations were postponed. The reason was not any lack of interest on the part of the brethern, but simply that the hall had been abandoned to the hands of painters and decorators, and could not be brought into service. Yesterday several of the Grand lodge officers, resident at the capital, visited Duncans and installed the officers of the thriving lodge there.

Sullivan lodge, A.O.U.W., was honored with a visit from the Grand Master, Gustav Leiser, on Friday night, which the members of the prosperous organization in Spring Ridge promise to return next Wednesday. Sullivan lodge is also arranging for a grand social and re-union of members of the order to be an event of the immediate future.

District Deputy Grand Chancellor, M. J. Conlin, at the last regular convention of Far West lodge, No. 1., K. of P., instituted the following officers: Wm. Duck, P.C.; H. L. O'Brien, C.C.; J. L. Smith, V.C.; J. C. Byrne, P.; A. E. Young, Mat. A.; H. Dobbs, I.G.; and A. Elliot, O.G.

The quarterly report of the Seghers Council, Y.M.I., showing a membership of 72 and no sickness, will be considered at the next regular meeting. The Council will soon chose the delegates to the Grand Council meeting to be held at San Francisco in October.

The members of the A.O.F. lodges in and around Victoria propose holding a grand banquet to celebrate their 20th anniversary in this city, some time in August.

The half-yearly meeting of Court Vancouver, A.O.F., No. 5935, will be held next Thursday, when officers will be elected and other important business transacted.

The members of the Loyal Orange Order will make a strong turnout at Vancouver on the "Glorious Twelfth," when any number of shrill pipes will sound the music of "Boyne Water" and "Croppie Lie Down."

Sunset lodge met last night and transacted considerable business of importance.

SNAKE CHARMED BIRDS.

It is the popular belief that serpents have power to charm their prey before devouring it. This belief seems to be applied only to the smaller snakes. The small snakes, I observe, are endowed with more patience, and when they wish to procure a meal they do not rush upon their victim and by force crush out its life, but calmly and patiently await their opportunity. I believe that no serpent has the power to charm. The snake is a natural enemy to bird life. For this reason when a bird observes a snake it immediately sets about to drive away its enemy. The snake may raise its head and maintain a motionless attitude, save now and then the thrusting out of the tongue. The bird will fly or flutter about, manifesting the greatest excitement, chafing and chattering, scolding and screaming, by turns, all the while flitting in a hurried manner back and forth, until by this violent exercise in the fruitless effort to accomplish its purpose, it so reduces its physical force that it is unable to continue the warfare further than to retain with difficulty its hold upon some friendly branch. In this exhausted condition it can only flutter its wings, make fluffy its feathers and emit a slight vocal sound. Tired out, the bird is unable to escape, and thus falls an easy prey to the snake, that simply bides its time, and at the right moment reaches up and captures it.—Forest and Stream

NEAR ENOUGH.

"Oh, George! why are you here?" The fair Annabel McGuire descended to the parlor to greet the young man who had sent up his name, and she greeted him with this question, says Puck. "Because I wanted to see you, dear. I couldn't live another day without looking in your sweet face." "But you know what papa said?" "Yes," replied the young mann bitterly; "I am not likely to forget it." "He's a very determined man, too, George." "So I infer." "And when he said you must not come to see me, or even think of me again, until you had $50,000 you could call your own, he meant it, George." "Yes," assented the young man dismally, "I suppose he did." "And still you have dared his wrath?" "Yes." "And all for me, George? For my sake?" "Yes, love. My devotion to you is so intense that I have even dared to disobey your father, and call on you in his house." "But, George, you haven't saved that $50,000 yet, have you?" asked the maiden, as a flutter of hope that he possibly might have secured the money in some way crossed her bosom. "No," answered George simply. "How much have you saved, George?" "Only $17.68." "Oh, well, I'll speak to papa myself. I thing that's near enough."

IRRECONCILEABLE.

No Hope For an Understanding Between the Kaiser and Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Reichsanzeiger, the Government organ, publishes an imperial rescript, issued May 23, to all German and Prussian diplomats abroad, discussing the views and opinions of Prince Bismarck, then lately published in various newspapers. The rescript says: "The Emperor is convinced that either a more placid temper will supervene or that the practical value of the statements of the press will, in the course of time, be more and more correctly appreciated abroad. The Emperor distinguishes between the Prince Bismarck of the past and the present, and wishes everything avoided that would likely tarnish the image of the greatest statesman of the nation.

A second government dispatch, addressed to Prince Reuss, German Ambassador to Austria, dated June 9, instructs him to confine himself during Bismarck's visit to Vienna to conventional forms, and to avoid an invitation to Count Herbert Bismarck's wedding. Referring to the relations between the Emperor and Bismarck, the dispatch says it is absolutely indispensible as a primary condition to rapproachment that the advance should be made by Bismarck. The dispatch also says: "Even if Bismarck has complied with the conditions of the rapproachment, he has never gone so far as to justify the belief that Bismarck has any influence whatever in the conduct of public business. These instructions also apply to the personnel of the embassy. I will take no notice of the marriage. Your Highness is instructed to bring this communication to the knowledge of Count Kalnoky in whatever manner you may find advisable."

The dispatch is signed by Chancellor Von Caprivi. The dispatch is significant, and is held to prove that attempts have been made to effect a reconciliation with Bismarck. The Freissinnige Zeitung says the publication of the rescripts is a forcible answer to feeble and pointless attacks, and that the second dispatch is tantamount to a refusal of Bismarck's counsel so long as he lives.

CARNEGIE CRITICIZED.

The Saturday Review Scare the Pennsylvania Iron Master and His Methods.

LONDON, July 8.—The Saturday Review in a sarcastic editorial on the Homestead Riot says it is a pity that the conferring of the freedom of the city of Aberdeen upon Mr. Andrew Carnegie was not postponed for a week, so that Mr. Carnegie could have had an opportunity of explaining at the time of its acceptance the recent events at Homestead. This would have amply compensated for the delay. The occasion would have been a natural one for the highly strung Democrat to explain how a friend of the people and an enemy of all effete monarchs can reduce his workmen's wages for the benefit of his own pocket, for all the world as if he himself had been an effete Tory. When his men talk of striking he can peremptorily lock them out, and when the men exhibit the noble rage of free men, he can hire barge loads of braves, who actually shoot the sovereign people whom Mr. Carnigie loves so much. The writer gives a distorted version of the correspondence between the sheriff and Government, and concludes with the comment: "In other words, the magistrate on the spot, being unable to do anything, the Government could only tell him to continue to do nothing. In the meantime the rabble of the workmen and a gang of mercenaries were shooting one another down—a truly remarkable triumph for American civilization—a fine illustration of triumphant democracy."

EXPERIMENTS WITH DISINFECTANTS.

As the result of a series of experiments with disinfectants, Herr Eckstein, of Vienna, strongly recommends chloride of lime as the cheapest and best. Bleaching powders rapidly decompose all hydrogen compounds, such as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphide of ammonium, phosphoretted hydrogen; and these are the gases which occasion miasma. It acts rapidly by liberating oxygen, and its chlorine violently decomposes organic matter. At the same time bleaching powders are a cheap commercial article, and hence always accessible. In order to avoid the inconvenience often resulting from the liberated chlorine, the ingenious device has been tried of enclosing the bleaching powders in a bag made of parchment paper. This bag remains quietly where it is placed, and by the principle of endosmose and exosmose, the full effect of the liberated chlorine is attained without any inconvenience to the occupants of the house.

Herr Eckstein made comparative experiments with different disinfectants, for two years, with the following results:

1. Two pounds of sulphate of iron dissolved in water and poured into a saucer at first liberated sulphuretted hydrogen, and after twelve hours no longer produce any effect.

2. A solution of sulphate of copper behaved in the same way.

3. Two pounds of crystals of green vitriol retained its action for two days.

4. A mixture of sulphates of iron and copper and carbolic acid lasted two days.

5. Sulphurous acid was suffocating, and ceased to act in one day.

6. Carbolic acid produced a worse smell in the house than the bad gases of the sewer.

7. Two pounds of sulphate of iron in a parchment bag retained its valuable property longer than when exposed free.

8. Two pounds chloride of lime in a parchment bag continued to purify the air for nine days.

9. Permanganate of soda was successful as long as it lasted, but is too expensive.

Enclosing chloride of lime in a parchment bag, and suspending it in an out-house or having it in a sewer, is recommended, by the experimentor, as the best disinfectant to be obtained in the market.—Scientific American.

Ice Cream Freezers, at Weiler Bros.

IN CITY CHURCHES.

Loyal Orangemen Who Will Listen to a Special Sermon This Morning.

Consecration of the New Episcopal Church on Comox Bay.

CHURCH news, this week, while not exactly no news, is the next thing to it. The only departure from the ordinary programme of services is furnished by the members of the Orange order, who will attend the Centennial Methodist Church in a body, to listen to a special sermon from the lips of Rev. J. H. White. The muster of the various lodges will be at the Foresters' Hall, at 10 o'clock, and the march, half an hour later, down Government street to Fort, up Fort to Douglas, along Douglas to the Fountain, and thence to the church. It is expected that about 250 of the brethren will be in line.

His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, with his reverend brother, the Bishop of New Westminster, will spend to day at Hope, where they meet and address a large congregation of British Columbia Indians. In the churches of the diocese the preachers will be the same as last Sunday. In Christ Church Cathedral the preachers of the day will be Rev. Canon Beanlands in the morning and Rev. J. B. Hewetson at 7 p. m. In St. James' church Ven. Archdeacon Scriven will preach at both services; at St. John's the sermon will be by the pastor, Rev. Percival Jenns; Rev. G. W. Taylor will fill his own pulpit, St. Barnabas church; and Rev W. D. Barber will officiate at all services at St. Saviour's, Victoria West. The services at St. Paul's Esquimalt, will be conducted as usual by Rev. S. C. Scholefield. The services at St. Mark's will be conducted by Rev. W. H. P Arden. Rev. M. C. Browne preaches morning and evening at St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, and services will be held as usual at Cadboro Bay, at 3 p.m.; at the Provincial jail at 9:30 a.m., and on the Indian reservation at 2 in the afternoon. The Sunday school at the Cathedral will be discontinued for the day as a measure of precaution, and the Sunday School Union, due to meet at Esquimalt on Tuesday, has been postponed for a few days for the same reason.

The Episcopal church lately erected at Comox has been completed and will be consecrated and opened next Sunday by the Lord Bishop of Columbia. The church is a very handsome little one, and a good view of it is obtained when entering the harbor by steamer. The building, to cost considerably more than $2,000, was designed by Architect Mallandaine, and occupies a most advantageous site donated by Mr. W. R. Robb, overlooking Comox bay and just a nice distance from its waters.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge preaches at both 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., in the Church of Our Lord, Reformed Episcopal and Bible class, and other regular announcements at this place of worship are as usual. It is expected that a successor to Rev. C. E. Dobbs will not be named, for some time at least.

In Calvary Baptist church the preacher of the day is Rev. J. H. Scott, of Port Townsend, who it is expected, will be assisted at both services by Rev. J. A. Gordon, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., one of the best known and most energetic church workers in the Island province. The new chorister of the church, Mr. Armitage, takes charge of the music this morning, promising to make this interesting department of the congregational services especially good. In Emmanuel Baptist church, Spring Ridge, the pastor, Rev. P. H. McEwen, will occupy the pulpit at all services.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. P. McF. Macleod and Rev. D. MacRae, in the Presbyterian churches, and Rev. Coverdale Watson, Rev. J. H. White and Rev. George W. Morden, in the Methodist houses of worship, will occupy their usual pulpits. There will be no meeting in the Y.M.C.A. rooms.

The usual morning and evening services will be held in the St. Andrew's R. C. pro-Cathedral and in Christadelphian hall, 209 Douglas street, where the subject taken for the evening reading is: "Does the Bible teach that the world is to grow morally better before Christ and his Kingdom comes?"

PLEA FOR A CATHOLIC SPIRIT.

TO THE EDITOR:—Permit me to ask space in your columns for a few extracts from a church paper, published in Victoria by a committee of the clergy, under the direction of the Lord Bishop, and sent to me this morning. After expressing pride in the increase of its body it goes on to say: "Our people are taught in no uncertain language that there is but one direct road to heaven, viz., through the fold of the Catholic church. There may be [sic] bye-ways and allies through which the goal may be reached, but the truth irrefutably remains that those who prefer them do so in ignorance. This increase of our numbers is the outcome of a steadfast faith and belief in the glorious mission of the old church, and the *inevitable absorption of the ill-shaped and misguided* [italics mine] bodies still out of the fold."

I would humbly submit, Sir, that this is not the language of the Church of England, still less of the lowly Jesus, who is "the Saviour of all men, especially of those who believe." How much more pleasant it is to read the gracious words of the Prayer Book, when it calls "the mystical body of Christ, the blessed company of all faithful people."

Surely at a time when our common faith is on all sides so violently assailed, the circulation of such sentiments can only divide and distract the soldiers of Christ, instead of uniting them against the common foe; especially now, when our own community is troubled through the spread of disease, we need all the consolations which the religion of the loving Saviour can afford. Let us, then, in the one only way of access, besiege the throne of grace with our prayers, that God would be merciful to us, and avert the evil, and establish peace and righteousness in our land.

Faithfully, yours,
A CATHOLIC AFTER THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
VICTORIA, July 8, 1892.

Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa.

I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint and diarrhœa, as I have used it in my family, both for children and adults, with the best results.
F. E. DUNN, Clear Creek, Ont.

Reduction in Milk.

Owing to the high price of milk, ask your grocer for Highland Brand Evaporated Cream and dilute to taste. It makes a delicious, rich cream for half the price of ordinary cow's cream.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

Of Victoria and its Suburbs—Pre-eminently a City of Homes.

A writer in the Spokane Review, who was in Victoria celebrating the Queen's Birthday, gives a glowing description of the city and the festivities on the occasion. He says:

The capital city of the province of British Columbia always proves of interest to American tourists, thousands of whom annually visit it, some prompted merely by a desire to "cross the line" for the sake of being in a foreign country, while others are attracted doubtless by its fame as a resort for health and pleasure-seekers.

At no time in the year, however, are there to be found more visitors within its borders than on the occasion of Victoria's great annual holiday festival, the Queen's Birthday, which was being celebrated on the occasion of the writer's last visit. The festival is one which has been celebrated with increased magnificence for a number of years, and by many old residents of the Pacific Coast States it is looked forward to with anticipations of as much pleasure as their own national holiday on July 4.

There are many reasons for this. No more delightful climate can be imagined than that of Victoria in the latter part of the month of May. It is summer without summer's unpleasant heat. The city is in gala attire, and the citizens take endless trouble to make it pleasant for the horde of visitors that flock in on them.

No disposition is manifested in any quarter, unless it be among the hackmen, to cinch visitors in any way. Hotels maintain their usual prices, though full to overflowing, and the stores show no anxiety to unload their wares at fancy prices.

Victoria always strikes the visitor as being pre-eminently a city of homes. Many wealthy people, even from our side of the line, reside there from choice. A turn in the different residence quarters fully explained the reason of this. From every part of the city delightful views of mountain and sea are to be obtained. Lots are not high in price, rents are low, all the necessaries of life are as cheap, and the luxuries more plentiful and much cheaper than in Spokane or the Sound cities.

The writer describes his tour through the city, and from his description of the sports it is evident that he was an appreciative spectator. He pays a high tribute to the hospitality accorded to all visitors, and no doubt if all others were to commit their impressions to paper they would be equally favorable to those of the contribution to the Spokane Review.

Victoria Illustrated

A neat and lasting souvenir; just the thing for tourists. For sale at the COLONIST office, M. W. Waitt & Co's, and Kerr & Begg's. jul

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

jy23-t-t-su

HAGYARD'S "YELLOW OIL"

Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fook, Yuen & Co., at 46 Fisguard St., has been transferred entire to the firm of Fook, Long & Co., who will retain the old premises, 46 Fisguard St. All accounts due to or payable by the late firm will be dealt with by Fook, Yuen & Co. FOOK, YUEN & CO.
Victoria, B.C., May 17, 1892. my18

Telephone 435. P. O. Box 175.

NO PICNIC OR FAMILY

Complete withou

THORPE'S SPARKLING ÆRATED BEVERAGES

my21

FIRE INSURANCE. **PHŒNIX** INSURANCE CO., Of Hartford, Conn., ESTABLISHED 1854. Cash Capital, $2,000,000. CANADA BRANCH: Head Office, 114 St. James St. MONTREAL.
GERALD E. HART, General Manager.
A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for this reliable and wealthy company, renowned for its prompt and liberal settlement of claims.
J. J. AUSTIN, H. M. YATES, } Victoria Agents, 83 Government St.
ap29

BUSINESS CARDS.

WALL PAPER. ROOM MOULDINGS.
The finest and most select stock in the Province at
J. W. MELLOR'S, PAINTER, ETC., 76 & 78 Fort St., above Douglas.
ap12

LADIES
Call and examine our stock of New and Beautiful Rustic Lawn Furniture
Fancy Woodwork, Cupboards, Wardrobes, Tables, Footrest, etc., made to order.
CHRISTIE BROS., 109 Fort St.
ap14

JOSEPH SEARS, DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes,
Brushes, Window Glass, Plate Glass, Wall Paper, etc.
114 YATES STREET.
de2-12m

Notice to Architects, Builders & Others
THE PACIFIC ASPHALT CO.
Is prepared to lay Gravel Roofing at $5 per Square.
All work guaranteed.
PACIFIC ASPHALT CO.
J. E. CRANE, sec.-Treas. ap27

USE **Benton County Flour**
HUDSON BAY COMPANY, Sole Agents for British Columbia. ja28tf

PREPARE FOR SPRING
LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR
Repairs, -:- Alterations
Office and Store Fittings or Other Carpenter Work, With
J. P. BURGESS, 10 Broughton Street.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR
FANS
Of all kinds and prices, from China, Japan and France.
Flower Pots. Flower Baskets. Picnic Baskets.
Choice Well Matured Manilla Cigars.
T. S. FUTCHER, - 41 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.
ja30

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!
THE ACME FOLDING BOAT CO.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Acme and Eureka Folding Boats; safe, light, handsome, compact; unequalled for fishing, shooting and cruising; weight, 35lbs. up. Prices from $25.00. Collapsible Canvas Decoys—two dozen carried in coat pockets. Send for catalogue 1892.
R. L. & J. W. KIRKUP, Sole Agents for Canada, 212 St. James St., Montreal.
my22

NOTICE.
Any person afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, (Toothache, Hollow Tooth, cured in ten minutes,) Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, apply by post card or otherwise to
PROFESSOR TOTTENHAM,
and you will receive immediate attention.
DOMINION HOTEL, VICTORIA, B. C.
jy3-su-w-f

HANG WO HING KEE,
Importers and dealers in
Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods
31 CORMORANT STREET,
P.O. Box No. 569. VICTORIA, B.C.
my21

SING KEE, 24 Herald St., Victoria, B.C.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
All Kinds of Chinese Labor Supplied at Shortest Notice.
Contracts taken. jul4

Rice Lewis & Son, (LIMITED).
SHELF AND HEAVY **HARDWARE**
TILES, GRATES, MANTELS,
—FINE—
BRONZE - METAL - HARDWARE
RICE LEWIS & SON, LIM'D.
TORONTO ONTARIO
au23

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Hotel Victoria
Is now open for the reception of Guests, on the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
- THE CAFE -
Is an adjunct to the Hotel, and will be open from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. Service and Cuisine unequalled in the city.
MERCHANTS' LUNCH
Will be served in the Cafe from 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER
From 6 to 8 p.m.—$1.00, including wine.
P. T. PATTON, Proprietor
ap23

BALMORAL HOTEL
Douglas Street.
50 Newly-Furnished Rooms.
Large Parlor, Baths, and all the latest sanitary arrangements.
First-Class Accommodation for Commercial Travelers--Spacious Sample Rooms.
THE RESTAURANT
European and American Plan—Everything first class.
F. W. GARLAND, Proprietor.
ju8

COLONIAL - METROPOLE
31 to 39 Johnson Street.
Persons in want of a first-class moderate priced hotel will find this house the best in the city.
Private dining rooms for families. Baths, parlors and all modern improvements.
Electric cars pass the house every few minutes. Near all places of interest.
FREE 'BUS.
THOMAS TUGWELL PROPRIETOR.
ju8

OSBORNE HOUSE
Corner of Pandora and Blanchard
First-Class Accommodation at Moderate Rates.
Street Cars Pass the Door.
LARGE AND SUNNY ROOMS.
EVERYTHING NEW.
Special attention to the comfort of guests.
C. W. MONK, Proprietor.
jul

HOTEL JANION.
Look to the left on leaving train, for Hotel Janion. No need to hire hack. One minute will find you in a comfortable room, with first-class accommodation, at moderate prices. Rooms with or without board.
ap17 W. WALKER.

SYDNEY HOUSE
SYDNEY, NORTH SAANICH.
Fine Shooting, Salmon Fishing and Boating. Excellent accommodation and the best of everything in season.
W. A. BISSETT, PROPRIETOR.
ap9-1m

HUDSON'S BAY CO., VICTORIA,
Dealers and direct importers of THE FINEST
European and English Groceries, ETC.
ap21

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.
JOHN J. RUSSELL, Strawberry Vale Farm
Victoria, Dec. 11, 1890. de18

FROM AND AFTER this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority.
W. F. TOLMIE.
Dated the 2d day of September, A.D. 1891.
sep3-tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described tracts of land in Alberni District:

Two River Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni Diarict, commencing at a post on the shore at the south east corner of the Arm marked B. C. P. Co; thence west along the shore 80 chains, south 20 chains, east 80 chains, north 20 chains to the point of commencement, containing about 160 acres, more or less.

South Shore of the Sterling Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni District, commencing at a post on the shore of the Arm, marked B. C. P. Co.; thence east along the shore of the E. & N. Ry. Co's boundary post, about 40 chains, more or less; thence along the boundary line south 20 chains, west 40 chains, north 30 chains, to the point of commencing containing about 80 acres, more or less, for the British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited.
H. CARMICHAEL, Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1892. jy2 d w w

"CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY" (FOREIGN).

REGISTERED THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1892.

Certificate of Registration.

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the "Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the Company is established are: To encourage the accumulation of capital by furnishing a safe and remunerative investment to its shareholders, depositors and debenture holders; to assist in the acquisition and improvement of real estate by supplying capital, on easy terms of repayment, upon the security thereof; to make advances upon, and to purchase Dominion, Provincial and Municipal securities and debentures; and generally to carry out the purposes of the Statute of the Province of Canada ninth of Victoria, Chapter 90, and of Acts passed in amendment thereof.

The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is five million dollars divided into one hundred thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at No. 21 Bastion street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 9th day of June, 1892, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.
[L.S.] C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
ju18

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted for the schooner "Casco" without my written authority.
J. A. ANDERSON.
Victoria, V.I., B.C., June 16th, 1892. ju17

NOTICE.

Applications for the position of Principal of the Victoria High School, salary $1,500 per annum, will be received by the undersigned until July 12th next.
B. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Victoria City School Trustees.
Victoria, B.C., May 11, 1892. my12

NOTICE.

In City Pound one Blue Roan Horse, white face, white fore feet, will be sold at auction on July 16, Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date. By order of Mayor and Aldermen,
ANDREW SHAW, Pound Keeper.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.
July 5th, 1892.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Land Agents, etc., has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 31st day of May, 1892.

The business will be continued at 42 Fort street, under the name of H. E. Croasdaile & Co., and Mr. J. H. Brownlee will for the present occupy an office at the same address.
HENRY E. CROASDAILE.
31st May, 1892 J. H. BROWNLEE. jel

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between George Pickard and Robert Middleton under the firm name of Pickard & Middleton, farmers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Liabilities of the late firm will be settled by Robert Middleton to whom all outstanding accounts are to be paid. Dated at Quadra's Mouth this twenty-seventh day of June, 1892.
Witness, T. MAXWELL. GEORGE PICKARD. ROBERT MIDDLETON.
jy7-wkly

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John Earsman and Alexander McKenzie Leitch, under the name or style of John Earsman & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by JOHN EARSMAN.
6th July, 1892. jy7

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

By mutual consent the firm of Fitzpatrick & Mackie, plummers, 68 Broad street is this day dissolved. The undersigned will carry on the business and assume all liabilities and collect outstanding accounts.
J. FITZPATRICK.
Victoria, July 7, 1892 jy8

NOTICE is hereby given that in 30 days after date, application will be made by the undersigned to the Governor in Council and to the Minister of Public Works for permission to extend the wharf situated on Lots 218, 219, 220, 221, 222 and 1261, Victoria City fronting on Victoria Harbour and Rock Bay. Plans of the situation of the proposed extension have been deposited with the Honorable the Minister of Public Works and at the Registry Office, Victoria. Dated this 2nd day of June, 1892. W. P. Sayward. jy1

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to cut timber from the following described lands:—Commencing at a post on the east side of Homalko River opposite W. P. Sayward's upper claim; thence north 60 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 250 chains, paralleling mountain; thence east 40 chains; thence north 190 chains to initial post, and said to contain 1,000 acres more or less.
L. H. NORTHEY.
Dated the 11th day of April, 1892. jue10

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to cut timber from the following described lands.—Commencing at a post on the west side of Homalko River opposite W. P. Sayward's lower claim; thence west 40 chains; thence in a southerly direction along foot hill 250 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence meandering river to post, and said to contain 1,000 acres, more or less.
D. CARMODY.
Dated the 11th day of Apr 1892. jue10

BRANDY.
ROUYER, GUILLEF & CIE.
COGNAC, FRANCE.
Proprietors of 22 Distilleries, and Largest Shippers of Bulk for Ten Years.
jul1-su-th

WELCOME TO THE L. A. W.

Washington Preparing for the Annual Meet.

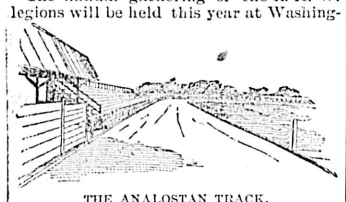
THOUSANDS OF WHEELS IN LINE.

The Event Will Occur July 18, 19 and 20, and Promises to Be One of the Greatest Gatherings of Wheelmen Ever Held in America.

The annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen is always an event of great interest to bicyclists all over the country. Thousands of riders from every state in the Union gather together and grasp the right hand of good fellowship. The swiftest bicyclists engage in exciting tests of speed and endurance. Records are broken, new stars in the wheeling world appear, and old ones have their brightness dimmed. The athletic young wheelmen for a few days own the city at which the meet is held, and are heroes for the time in the eyes of numerous pretty girls.

Parades, banquets and runs to picturesque spots add to the general enjoyment, and every wheelman goes home tired but full of happy memories of the great meet.

The annual gathering of the L. A. W. legions will be held this year at Washing-

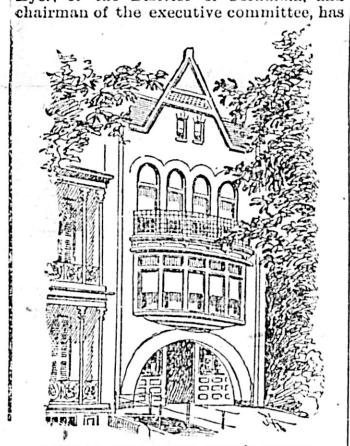


THE ANALOSTAN TRACK.

ton July 18, 19 and 20, and there is every indication that the meet will be one of the largest and most enjoyable ones ever held by the thriving and constantly growing league. The capital, with its miles of asphalt streets, beautiful drives and picturesque spots, is a veritable wheelman's paradise, and thousands of bicycles are owned by men, women and children. The city's wheeling advantages have even proved irresistible to dignified statesmen, and ex-Speaker Reed and Jerry Simpson, the Farmer's Alliance congressman, ride their wheels as persistently along Washington's streets, as they do their respective hobbies in the house of representatives. Even a congressional bicycle club has been formed.

As the L. A. W. has between 30,000 and 40,000 members, it is anticipated that many thousands of them, representing clubs from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Oregon, will flock to Washington next month. One feature of the meet will be the unusual number of lady riders who will be present. The pretty girl on her safety bicycle is a familiar sight in Washington, Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Boston and numerous other cities, and she will join the sterner sex this year in the cry, "On to Washington!"

On the last day of the meet a ladies' run will take place, and the fair riders will participate in about every feature of the meet except the racing. Chief Consul Byer, of the District of Columbia, and chairman of the executive committee, has

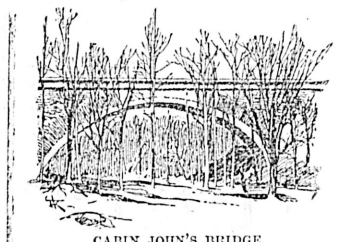


CAPITAL CITY CYCLE CLUB'S HOUSE.

been hard at work for weeks making arrangements for the meet, and the indications are that the visiting wheelmen and wheelwomen will be well cared for. The reception committee will meet all trains, special rates have been secured at leading hotels and an interesting programme, consisting of parades, runs about the city and its vicinity and excursions to various points of interest has been arranged.

Cabin John's bridge, a picturesque structure on the Potomac about eight miles above Washington, is a favorite resort for the capital wheelmen, and all the visitors will ride out to see it. The headquarters of the bicyclists will be at the Ebbitt house, and all runs during the meet will start from this well known hostelry. Following is the general programme of the meet: Monday morning, runs to Cabin John's bridge, Arlington, Soldiers' Home and about the city. At 8 p. m. the officers of the L. A. W. and the Congressional Bicycle club will be serenaded by the bicycle band and all wheelmen.

On Tuesday morning early there will be a run to Bladensburg. At 10 a. m. the grand parade of wheelmen will occur. The line will be reviewed by President Harrison. The races will open at 2 p. m. at Analostan island, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and the day's festivities will close with an excursion to Marshall Hall, on the Potomac, passing Mount Vernon and Alexandria.



CABIN JOHN'S BRIDGE.

Wednesday morning will be devoted to runs about the city, inspection of the Capitol, Washington monument, National museum, Zoological park, government departments and other points of interest. The races will be continued at 2 p. m., and in the evening the meet will close with a grand run to Washington Schuetzen park, where the wheelmen will hold a monster "smoker."

C. L. Burdett is the present president of the L. A. W. The organization came into existence May 31, 1880, at Newport, R. I., and is growing in membership hundreds every week. EARLE H. EATON.

DOES THE WORLD GROW BETTER OR WORSE.

Better—better—vis bly and distinctly. Sir Harry Verney, who is upwards of ninety years of age, has written a letter, in which he declares his conviction that we are a great deal better than we were in his youth. He instances the general improvement in wealth and the standard of living; the old habits of bad language and drink; the improvement of the clergy; the improvement of nurses; the difference between the modern railway servant and the old 'ostler: the increase of societies and institutions for the welfare of the people—these things only touch the surface. In a thousand other ways it may be shown that we have advanced. Yet the testimony of this ancient gentleman is most valuable. On the other hand, the Spectator, while acknowledging the general truth of his statement, endeavors to point out certain new dangers and losses. Certainly one does not believe that we are already in the kingdom of Heaven. The former savagery, it says, is only clothed, not dead. Now, the savage is the other extreme of the civilized and Christian soldier. Therefore he will always be possible. Manhood—the middle term—would be impossible if savagery were impossible. Next, there is class hatred. Perhaps. But surely not the class hatred of seventy years ago; a milder, more benign form of the disease. Then, there is paganism in the new popular education—the development of intelligence. Perhaps. There has always been a certain paganism in the scholarly and refined classes; small wonder if there appears something of the same thing among the newly educated (?) working people. But what about the ferocious old atheism of seventy years ago? It has nearly vanished. It is no longer a force to be reckoned with. An increased weakness in the national character. Yes; but that is passing. The boys have put on the gloves again, and have taken up the singlesticks. So long as the lads love fighting the national character will strengthen. Twenty years ago, indeed, we were in a very limp condition. The whole community, says the Spectator, has learned "to whine for assistance—to sponge." No. That is distinctly not the case. There is a want of "grip in the conscience." Perhaps. There is "a confusion of cruelty and punishment." Perhaps. But it will not last. It exists, not in the younger generation, but among the people over fifty. "Education develops cunning, malignity and envy." Not so. These vices always exist. Education only gives them more power and more rapid development. "The note of the hour is increased, and unsatisfied desire for all things good and bad." Well, is that so? In all these charges there is a half truth. These things exist. Did they not always exist? For my own part, I could make out a much better case against the advance of humanity than the Spectator has done, but I will refrain. And yet Sir Harry Verney is altogether true. We have advanced, and that enormously and miraculously. There has been no such advance in Great Britain since the fifty years which followed the Reformation. To those who come after us this nineteenth century will seem like one long romance of wonderful incidents and extraordinary discourses and startling changes, ending in what?—Walter Besant in the "Queen."

A JAPANESE GARDEN.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, in the July Atlantic, devoted to a Japanese garden, writes thus of his own garden and some of its inhabitants:

Those antique garden walls, high mossed below their ruined coping of tiles, seem to shut out even the murmur of the city's life. There are no sounds but the voices of birds, the shrilling of semi, or at long, lazy intervals, the solitary splash of a diving frog. Nay, those walls seclude me from much more than city streets. Outside them hums the changed Japan of telegraphs and newspapers and steamships; within dwell the all reposing peace of nature and the dreams of the sixteenth century. There is a charm of quaintness in the very air, a faint sense of something viewless and sweet all about one; perhaps the gentle haunting of dead ladies who looked like the ladies of the old picture books, and who lived here when all this was new. even in the summer light—touching the gray, strange shapes of stone, thrilling through the foliage of the long loved trees—there is the tenderness of a phantom caress. These are the gardens of the past. The future will know them only as dreams, creations of a forgotten art, whose charms no genius may reproduce.

Of the human tenants here no creature seems to be afraid. The little frogs resting upon the lotus leaves scarcely shrink from my touch; the lizards sun themselves within easy reach of my hand; the water snakes glide across my shadow without fear; bands of semi establish their deafening orchestra on a plum branch just above my head, and a praying mantis insolently poses on my knee. Swallows and sparrows not only build their nests on my roof, but even enter my rooms without concern—one swallow has actually built its nest in the ceiling of the bathroom—and the weasel purloins fish under my very eyes without any scruples of conscience. A wild uguisu perches on a cedar by the window, and in a burst of savage sweetness challenges my caged pet to a contest in song; and always through the golden air, from the green twilight of the mountain pines, there purls to me the plaintive, caressing, delicious call of the yamabato. No European dove has such a cry. He who can hear, for the first time, the voice of the yamabato without feeling a new sensation at his heart little deserves to dwell in this happy world.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Baseball Goods at Hibben & Co.'s.

E. ADAMS, ESQ.

A FORMER MEMBER OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATIVE.

He is now an Officer of the United States' Government and Resides in Montreal.

He Speaks for the Benefit of Canadian Men and Women.

HE TELLS CANADIANS OF THE GREAT AGENT THAT GAVE HIM NEW LIFE AND STRENGTH—HE STRONGLY ADVOCATES THE USE OF PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND—HE NOBLY DOES HIS PART TOWARDS IMPLANTING HOPE AND COURAGE IN EVERY SUFFERER'S HEART.

The American Government have a staff of very efficient and gentlemanly officers in Montreal—men who are in every way qualified by education and social position to reflect credit on the administration to whom they owe their appointments.

Amongst the American officials located in Montreal, we wish at this time to speak particularly of one who is popular and well-known, and who has become a great favorite with the traveling public; we refer to Mr. E. Adams, Deputy Collector and Inspector of United States' Customs.

Mr. Adams is a native of Vermont, and is in every respect a true representative of the Green Mountain State, that has given to the Union so many distinguished warriors and statesmen.

Mr. Adams is a Vermonter who has done good service as a politician. He represented his native town and district for four years at the seat of the government in Montpelier; and afterwards occupied the important position of Sergeant-at-Arms in the State Legislature. His reputation for honesty and attention to public matters induced the Federal Government to place Mr. Adams in his present important position, where he is esteemed by all classes of the Canadian people.

Mr. Adams, amid all the turmoils of politics, and while in the performance of the duties of office, was for years a great sufferer from neuralgia. When he came to Montreal to attend to his work in the Customs' Department, he suffered terribly at times from this intolerable malady. Later on, owing to the pressing work and cares of his office, he suffered from insomnia (sleeplessness), and became physically weak and run-down.

Mr. Adams was not utterly discouraged, though he met with many failures in trying to regain health and rid himself of life-destroying troubles. He fortunately heard of a remedy which had given new life to thousands in Canada. He heard his friends speaking of Canada's mighty agent, Paine's Celery Compound, and was astonished when he read of the almost miraculous cures it had effected.

He wisely decided to try the wonderful remedy, and test its efficacy. He did not try in vain; the first bottle acted like magic; he felt that Providence had led him to the fountain of healing that he so often wished to drink from.

Paine's Celery Compound in a short time banished every trouble, and perfectly restored Mr. Adams to health and strength.

We believe that we only voice Mr. Adams' opinion, when we assert, that no other remedy known to mankind could have produced such grand results. Scores of Mr. Adams' friends in Montreal know of the marvellous cure, and are ready to vouch for every statement that he makes.

It is with very great pleasure that we give to the public Mr. Adams' testimonial; we feel certain that it will be the means of influencing thousands of sufferers who are in doubt, or who have been looking in vain for an honest agent to renew life.

Mr. Adams says:—

"It gives me very great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands of testimonials you have already received in favor of Paine's Celery Compound.

"For several years I was troubled with neuralgia, and suffered very much from it. Paine's Celery Compound has entirely banished this affliction. I was also sleepless, weak and run-down, and in these serious troubles, your Compound has proved a valuable friend.

"I can assert with confidence, that I have never used any remedy which has so thoroughly built me up in every way.

"I have great pleasure in recommending it to all who may have need of an honest and efficacious remedy, as I feel certain Paine's Celery Compound will accomplish all it claims to do."

Yours very truly,
E. ADAMS,
Deputy Collector and Inspector United States' Customs.

For Over Fifty Years,

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind
ul d&w-1y

MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p. m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja28 tf C. DUBOIS MASON.

ACME LODGE, NO. 14, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.
S. W. EDWARDS, Rec. Sec.
W. H. CULLIN, N. G ja20-tf

L. O. L., NO. 1610—Meets first and third Friday in each month, in Sons of St. George Hall, cor Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
JOHN WALLACE, Sec.

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GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by Foster.
The Celebrated Four Crown Scotch Whisky
Brown's Old Irish Whisky.
Green and Red Gin.
Lime Juice Cordial.

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A BY-LAW

In Aid of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia passed at the last session, intituled, "The Victoria & Sidney Railway Act, 1892," a company was incorporated with power to lay out, construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from some convenient and accessible point within the City of Victoria by the most feasible and available engineering route to the Townsite of Sidney in the District of North Saanich.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of another Act of the said Legislature passed at the last session thereof, intituled, "The Victoria & Sidney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892," power was taken by the Government of British Columbia to guarantee the payment of interest, until maturity, at two per cent. per annum on bonds of the said railway company, issued to an amount not exceeding $300,000, or its equivalent in sterling money, the principal of such bonds to be payable not later than 25 years from their date.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of section 101, sub-sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council in every Municipality is authorized from time to time to make by-laws among other things for endorsing and guaranteeing the payment of any debentures or interest on any debentures to be issued by any railway or tramway company, constructed or proposed to be constructed, either wholly within the limits or partly within the limits and partly without, for the money by the mborrowed, and for assessing and levying, from time to time upon the whole rateable property of the Municipality a sum sufficient to discharge the debt or engagements so contracted.

AND WHEREAS the said Railway Company have applied to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for a guarantee of payment of interest on certain of the bonds of the said company upon the railway proposed to be constructed by the said company, by virtue of the said charter, to the amount of 3 per cent. on the sum of $300,000 00, for a period of 25 years.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of the foregoing recited Act, intituled the "Victoria and Sidney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892," provision is made in clause 2 thereof that in case, at any time, an agreement is entered into by the Company with the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the furnishing by the said Corporation of a guarantee of payment of interest to a further amount of two or more per centum, on the bonds of the Company, up to not more than $300 000, the Government may make such arrangements for permitting the said Corporation to share any security taken by them for advances hereunder, and such provisions as to the manner of holding the same as to them may seem fit.

AND WHEREAS the said Company was thereby empowered to charge its undertaking and its tolls and property, real and personal, with the repayment of all the moneys paid by the Provincial Government in respect of the guarantee thereby authorized second and subject only to the charge given in favor of the bondholders under the Company's Act of Incorporation, and with further power to the Lieutenant-Governor in-Council to enter into all agreements which might be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act.

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that a guarantee of payment of interest on bonds by the said Corporation should be made, and an agreement to that effect entered into by the said Corporation with the said company, and that an arrangement should be made by the said Corporation with the said Government for permission to the said Corporation to share any security taken by the said Government for advances by them and by the said Corporation and otherwise as provided by the said Act.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $9,000.00 to be raised annually by special rate for paying the amount of the said guarantee in the event of the said Corporation being called upon to pay the same.

AND WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable land and improvements of real property of the Municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll, is $17,563,148.00.

AND WHEREAS it will require an annual special rate of half a mill on the dollar for paying the amount of such guarantee in the event of the Corporation being called upon to pay the same.

AND WHEREAS the total amount of such guarantee in the event of the Corporation being called upon to pay the same is $9,000 00.

THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria:—

1. There shall be assessed and levied in each year an equal special rate of one-half of one mill on the dollar in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year for the payment of the interest payable under the said guarantee.

2. The amount of such special rate shall be collected in each year from time to time as the said Corporation may be called upon to pay the amount of the said guarantee.

3 The Corporation of the City of Victoria shall guarantee interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the bonds of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company to the amount of $300,000.00 for a period not exceeding twenty-five years from the date of this By-law going into effect, under and subject to the conditions prescribed in this By-law.

4. Any sum or sums of money which may hereafter be paid by the Corporation under this guarantee shall be a first charge upon the undertaking, tolls and property of the said Company, subject only to the said bonds and to such division thereof as between the Government of British Columbia and the Corporation as may be agreed upon by the said Government and the said Corporation, and the acceptance of the benefit of this By-law by the said Company shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the assent of the said Company to all the terms of this By-law.

5. All the moneys obtained from the proceeds of the said bonds in respect of which interest is guaranteed by the said Corporation shall be applied by the said Company in payment of the right of way, construction, equipment of the said railway and expenses incidental thereto.

6. It shall be lawful for the Mayor for the time being of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to endorse, or cause to be endorsed, on the said bonds so proposed to be issued by the said railway company the guarantee in the form and manner prescribed in the memorandum of agreement set forth in the schedule attached to this by-law, and for the Clerk of the said Corporation to countersign and seal the said endorsements.

7. This by-law is passed upon the express condition that the said Company shall actually and bona fide commence the work of construction of the said railway on or before the first day of October, 1892, and thereafter prosecute the same with reasonable diligence until the completion of the railway ready for active operation; in any event such date of completion not to be later than the first day of September, 1894, and that a failure to observe such time limit or limits shall render the Company liable to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars ($100) per day for every day beyond such time limits the Company shall be in default in commencing or completing the said road, which said penalty may be recovered by action in any Court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the Corporation or Government aforesaid.

8. The said Company shall not directly or indirectly employ Chinese upon, about or in connection with the work of construction, and in the event of so doing, or of any of the said Company's employes or any sub-contractor under them so doing the Company shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars ($10) for each day for each Chinese so employed, to be recovered as specified in Clause 7 of this By Law.

9. The Company shall not pay any dividends to any shareholder or other person so long as any money remains due or owing to the said Government or the Corporation of the City of Victoria in respect of the said guarantee.

10. The said Railway so to be constructed shall be of a standard guage and to be operated by steam power, and one train per day (Sundays excepted) shall be run over the said line from each end thereof.

11 Plans of the location of so much of the line and terminal works of the said Railway as shall be within the limits of the City of Victoria shall be filed by the Company in the office of the City Clerk, and shall be subject to the approval of the Municipal Council before any work of construction shall be proceeded with within such City limits.

12. All expenses connected with, or incidental to the passage of this by law, shall be borne and paid by the said company to the corporation of the City of Victoria before this by-law shall be submitted to the ratepayers.

13. No contract in connection with the construction of the said proposed railway shall be let to any person or persons, firm or corporation, who have not been for over six months prior to the date of calling for tenders for the said contract, resident or residents of the said Province, from the date of receiving tenders for the said work.

14. This by-law is subject to the agreement made between the Government of the Province of British Columbia, and the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company, in the words and figures set forth in the schedule hereto, which schedule is hereby incorporated herewith, and made part of this by-law.

15. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the municipality, in the manner provided in the Municipal Act, 1892, and shall take effect on the 25th day of July, 1892.

SCHEDULE.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into the seventh day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two, between the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company hereinafter called the Company of the first part, the Corporation of the City of Victoria, hereinafter called the Corporation of the second part, and the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, acting for and on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, hereinafter called the Minister of the third part.

WHEREAS, The Company are duly incorporated under the provisions of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Act, 1892, and in and by the said act the Company are empowered to borrow money on mortgage or on bond or either and they may in manner prescribed in the act issue bonds not exceeding twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00) per mile of railway, payable at such time and in such manner and in such place or places in Canada or elsewhere, and bear such rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent (8 per cent) per annum, as the Directors may think proper.

AND WHEREAS, by section one (1) of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Subsidy Act of 1892," it is provided that the Government of British Columbia may guarantee the payment of interest until maturity at 2 per cent. per annum on bonds of the company issued to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) or its equivalent in sterling money, but subject nevertheless to the conditions and restrictions in the said section contained, and the company are thereby empowered to charge its undertaking and its tolls and property, real and personal, then existing, or at any time thereafter acquired, with the repayment of all moneys to be paid by the Provincial Government in respect of the guarantee thereby authorized, subject to the rights of the bond-holders for payment of the principal of the bonds at maturity.

AND WHEREAS, by section two (2) of the last mentioned act it is provided that "in case at any time an agreement is entered into by the company with the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the furnishing by the said Corporation of a guarantee of interest to a further amount of two or more per cent. upon the bonds of the company up to not more than three hundred thousand dollars, the Government may make such arrangements for permitting the said Corporation to share any security taken by them for advances hereunder, and such provisions as to the manner of holding the same as to them seem fit."

AND WHEREAS, the Company have applied to the Government to give such guarantee as aforesaid of interest on the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00) for a term of twenty-five (25) years, at the rate of two per cent. (2 per cent.) per annum, and agreed in consideration of such guarantee to pledge its undertaking and its said tolls and property as security therefor, which the said Government has agreed to do and to accept.

AND WHEREAS, similar application has been made by the Company to the Corporation to guarantee the interest to a further amount of three per cent. (3 per cent.) upon the Company's bonds up to not more than three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.0) which the Corporation have agreed to do but subject, nevertheless, to ratification by the Ratepayers of the City of Victoria in manner prescribed by section one hundred and eleven (111) of the Municipal Act, 1892.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, that in pursuance of the premises it is hereby agreed by and between the several parties hereto, as follows, viz.:—

1. The Company shall commence the construction of their said intended railway on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in default of so doing this agreement shall be void and of no effect.

2. The Company shall within ninety days (90) after the date hereof proceed to issue the whole of the bonds authorized by the said Act of Incorporation, payable in twenty-five years from date, bearing interest at five per cent per annum, but not to exceed in the whole the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00), such bonds to bear coupons for the half yearly payments of the interest thereon, which bonds, subject to the provisions of section one (1) and two (2) of the said "Victoria & Sidney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892," shall bear the following endorsement, which endorsement shall be signed by the Minister and the Mayor for the time being of the City of Victoria, and be countersigned and sealed by the Clerk of the Corporation. "The payment of the interest but not the capital of this bond at the rate of two per cent (2 per cent) per annum half-yearly on the first days of March and September in each year is undertaken and guaranteed by the Government of the Province of British Columbia for twenty-five years from the first day of September, A. D., 1892, to the first day of September, A. D., 1917, and the further payment of interest but not the capital of this bond at the rate of three per cent per annum on the days and for the time aforesaid is undertaken and guaranteed by the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

3. The Government and Corporation shall guarantee in manner aforesaid the payment of the interest on the bonds so agreed to be issued as aforesaid in the proportions and at the times aforesaid, and the signature of the "Minister" and of the Mayor, respectively, to the coupons may be affixed by printed, stamped or lithographed fac-simile.

4 The work of construction shall be placed in charge of a competent engineer or engineers selected by the Company, and approved of in writing by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on behalf of the Government, and by the Mayor of the City of Victoria on behalf of the Corporation, and the Company may remove such engineer at pleasure and appoint another engineer, subject also to the same approval.

5. The aforesaid bonds, when issued, shall be handed by the Company to the "Minister," who shall have them duly noted in a book to be kept for that purpose, and immediately upon completion of such noting he shall deposit the bonds in one of the charter banks carrying on business in Victoria, to be approved by the parties hereto.

6. The Company shall negotiate the sale of their said bonds as soon as possible after their issue, having due regard in disposing of them to the best advantage, and may, with the approval of the Minister and Corporation, employ such agent or agents as they may deem proper.

7. The proceeds of the sale from time to time of the said bonds shall be deposited in one or more chartered banks in the City of Victoria at interest to a special account in the name of the said Railway Company, and shall be drawn out by cheques of the Railway Company, but no such cheques shall be paid by such bank unless attached thereto is a certificate of the engineer of the said Railway for the time being, countersigned by the City Engineer and by the Surveyor General of the Province, specifying the nature and character of the work, supplies, materials or other expenditure for which such cheque is given, and such certificates shall be retained by such bank.

8. All moneys paid by the Government of British Columbia and the Corporation respectively in respect of the aforesaid guarantees shall be considered as a debt due from the Company to the said Government and Corporation respectively, and shall be taken and considered and are hereby made a charge upon the undertaking, and the tolls and the property of the Company real and personal now existing, or any time hereafter acquired, and the Minister of Finance and Agriculture for the time being shall be held and deemed to be a mortgagee or incumbrancer upon the said property in trust nevertheless as to two fifths thereof for the Government of British Columbia and as to three fifths in trust for the Corporation.

9. The Company shall upon demand made by the said Minister execute to him a legal mortgage of all the aforesaid property of the Company as security for the repayment of all moneys paid by the said Government and Corporation respectively in respect of the said guarantees and the costs, charges and expenses they may be respectively put to, or incur in connection therewith, and the said Minister shall hold the said Mortgage and all other securities, if any, of the Company which may come into his hands and the moneys thereby secured in the proportion and upon the trust herein before mentioned and declared, and which said mortgage shall contain all the covenants, powers and conditions usually inserted in mortgages of real and personal property together with the additional power of sale in default of the Company operating their said Railway for a period of three months, whilst any moneys shall be owing by the Company to the Government or Corporation respectively in respect of the said guarantees.

10. The said Company hereby agree to complete their said Railway on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and thereafter to continually maintain and operate the same so long as any of their said bonds shall remain unredeemed within the said period of twenty-five years.

11. Provided always that Chinese shall not be employed in the construction of the said railway, and provided also that in case a by-law to ratify this agreement on the part of the Corporation shall not be submitted within sixty days from the date hereof for the vote of the ratepayers, under section one hundred and eleven of the said Municipal Act, 1892, or if such by-law shall be submitted and shall be defeated at the polls, or shall not be carried, then, and in such case, this agreement, and everything herein contained shall be void, and of no effect.

12. The Company shall not pay any dividends to any shareholder, or other person, so long as any moneys remain due or owing to the said Government, or the Corporation of the City of Victoria, in respect of the said guarantee.

13. The books of the Company shall be open to the inspection of any person authorized to inspect the same by either the said Government or the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at all times.

14. The Company shall operate and run over the said line of railway when constructed at least one train each way per diem (Sundays excepted) for the whole length of the railway.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company and the Corporation of the City of Victoria have hereunto respectively set their corporate seals and the said Minister has set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JULIUS BRETHOUR,
President.
[L.S.] ROBERT IRVING,
Secretary Victoria & Sydney Railway Company.
ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor of the City of Victoria. [L.S.]
J. H. TURNER,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of July, A.D. 1892.

TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at Burnes' building, Bastion Square, for the Centre Ward; at the City Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas Streets, for the North Ward, and at a building situated on the east side of Government Street, between Broughton and Courtenay Streets, and known as No. 27, for the South Ward, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of July instant, and that the poll will be kept open between the hours of eight o'clock a.m. and four p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., July 7th, 1892. 8jy

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1892.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 10, 1892.

Sun rises.....4 11 a.m. | Sun sets.....7:39 p.m.
Moon sets 9:13 a.m.

Day of the year, 192d.

N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. *slower* than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, July 9, 1892.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a. m..	53°	Mean 56°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m..	52°		
9 a. m..	56°	Highest 65°	1 a.m.—4 miles W.
1 p. m..	59°		5 p.m.—21 miles S.
5 p. m..	62°	Lowest 49	9 p.m.—24 miles S.
9 p. m..	63°		

Average state of weather—Fair.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—F M Bloomguish, Geo M Kyo, C Church, F Katz, O F Whipple, Madge Wilson, Miss Burns, A J Townsend, E J Newbeginin, T D Parsons, G Kirchberg, R Cheeney and wife, Wm. Barrow, Laura Green, Wilfred Green, A Carlson, Mrs Jas Ross, L Levy, Dr Sproule, Benj Smith and wife, Mrs E E Judah, Mrs. Brown, F W Brown, Mrs Kilgin, Ethan Allen and wife, H Struve, J E Sommers, E Long, G A Brown, R J Thurston, Jas M Durkin, Mrs. Haley, Miss Sparpies, W J Hylon, H L Tibbals and son.

Per steamer YOSEMITE from Vancouver:—D Browe, C E Renouf, F J Claston, Wm. Harvey, W S Stout and wife, G S McCurdy and wife, F C McGurn, W H Bainbridge and wife, Victor Mitchell, G W Bigg r, F C Gamble, Geo Ford, W Knight, J A Forren, Master Bainbridge, Miss Hagan, J C Prevost and wife, Marcus Smith, Miss Smith, J A Thompson, J Aiken and wife J D Tayler, Three Sisters St. Ann, Miss Alice Seward, J Gilpin.

CONSIGNEES.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—J H Todd & Son, Hall, G & Co, Valo & B, S Leiser, Mrs Healy, T R Morrow, A Henderson, Marvin & L, Weiler Bros, M W Waitt & Co, McKilligen & Co, Hudson Bay Co, J Phoenix, D E Campbell, Langley & Co, J C Nevins, Union Ice Co

Per steamer YOSEMITE, from Vancouver—Tai Yuen Kee, Kwang Man Foong, Tai Tap, Kwong Yuen Lai, Sing Kee & Co, Sen & Co, B Gordon, Dr E Hall, Geo Powell, H Bay Co, H Clay, Thos Earle, Wm Jackson, B C Cat le Co, A Leiser, Crowan & Wilson, Dom Express.

DIED.

TOWNSEND—At 1 a.m., on July 8th, at the home of his mother, No. 8 Rae street, of rapid decline, Frank Shepard, youngest son of the late A. A. Townsend, Victoria, B.C.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Sunday) at four o'clock, p. m., from the family residence and at 4.15 at Christ Church Cathedral.

PETER—At Cadboro Bay on July 8th, Marianne, beloved wife of H. Thomas Peter, aged 63 years.

Funeral will take place TO-DAY, Sunday 10th, at 2 p.m., from the family residence, Cadboro Bay to Cedar Hill Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lally's selected Lacrosse sticks at Fox's.

Lawn mowers and rubber hose at Cheapside. *

Washing Machines at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas Street.

Guaranteed razors, at Fox's 78 Government street.

Carpenter and Gardening Tools, at CHEAPSIDE. *

John Bull Ranges, at CHEAPSIDE. *

Wringers in great variety, just received at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas st. *

Curling Irons and heaters at Fox's.

Labor and money saved by using Pendray's Electric Soap.

Pocket knives, table cutlery, &c., at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Lawn Mowers, Scythes, Children's Garden Tools, etc., just received at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

A few elegant French China Dinner Services at Weiler Bros. *

A Positive Fact.

Lange & Co. are selling their choice stock of jewellery at cost. Ill-health obliges them to retire from business as quickly as possible. Any one wishing to make bargains in their line should call early, ere they dispose of the entire stock to some one in the trade. All work done by them during their stay in business will be guaranteed, as usual. The guarantee will hold good after retiring from business. tf

Crowds of gentlemen and ladies were attracted to the Balmoral all last week, to see Florence Marvin, the impressional reader who predicted the great Seattle fire. She will remain this week, and can be consulted on all subjects. For press notices, see dodgers. *

Thousands of Seattle citizens, as well as the press, endorse Florence Marvin, the Impressional Reader, who predicted the Seattle fire. She is at the Balmoral, rooms 36 and 37, where she can be consulted. *

Lost.

A small black and tan terrier answering by name "Tiffie." Finder will be rewarded by leaving her at 52 Menzies street.

Fongee Art Draperies.

In the newest shades and patterns, just received at The White House—Price 25c a yard.

s-s-w HENRY YOUNG & Co.

THE OAR.

BURRARD INLET RACES.

VANCOUVER, July 9.—[Special.]—In the Burrard Inlet club races this afternoon the victorious crew were W. H. Finlayson, A. Henderson, H. H. Watson, and L. H. Wright, stroke.

Watson won in the singles, A. Marshall and D. Spencer in the doubles.

Kent won the tub race.

The weather was perfect, the attendance large, and the racers in excellent trim.

TO MAKE A RACE.

WESTMINSTER, July 9.—[Special.]—Alex. McLean went over to Nanaimo to-day to arrange a race with Dingman.

Latest from Homestead.

It has been definitely learned that the Pinkerton forces, presumably from Buffalo, are to disembark from their train on the Wheeling branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at a point near or west of Homestead, and from over the hills and under cover of the company's houses endeavor to get into the mills. A line of scouts armed with Winchester rifles has been started along the hill to prevent a surprise. A bloody conflict may be expected before daylight.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Very Favorable Report From This Section of the Country—Mines and Mining.

The Thunder Hill Company Rushing Things at Their Claim—The Elk Mine.

Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, who returned from a trip to the East Kootenay country last night, reports everything in that section as progressing finely. In the river the water is the highest known for some years, caused, no doubt, by the late spring. This is a good thing for the country, as a plentiful water supply is one of the main requisites of a mining as well as an agricultural section.

Work on the Thunder Hill property is moving along satisfactorily. The mine tramway has been graded and the ties got out, and all that is needed is the rails which will be sent on soon. The delay is caused by the fact of the company being compelled to await the completion of a tramway between Mud Lake and the Upper Columbia Lake. This is being built by the Upper Columbia Steam Navigation Company, and will be finished in about three weeks, after which the Thunder Hill tramway will be rapidly pushed to completion.

The work on the concentrator is going ahead, one of the main buildings being completed and the others being well underway. All hands have been engaged on the buildings and the tramway, the result being that of late not much work has been done on the mine, but operations will soon be resumed. The power drills are up and will be started in about ten days.

So far about 400 feet of the mine has been opened up and the prospects are growing more favorable right along. There are a number of small prospects in the neighborhood, all looking more or less encouraging. One on the other side of the lake in the Rocky mountains, owned by Mr. Woods and others, is causing some talk just now. The Columbia Lake Mining and Developing company have of late been at work on one of their claims called the Elk. This claim is located about 1¼ miles from the Thunder Hill and is supposed to be on the same lode. The company is crosscutting the lode on the outcrop, and the ten feet already done show good ore, and from all that can be seen this will become a valuable property.

The small claims must of course await capital before they can be developed, and so the hopes of those owning them hang on the progress of the larger companies. The country looks better than for some years, and the trip up is one that offers many inducements for those who enjoy an outing. The entire section looks like a park, there being plenty of timber and but little underbrush.

The trip up is made on the steamer Duchess, Captain Armstrong, which leaves twice a week from Golden. The run is a distance of 130 miles through the most picturesque region to the lake. As soon as the tramline is completed, the company will take over the small steamer Pert to the upper lake; there will then be a direct line of communication from the Thunder Hill mines to Golden, and the mine's machinery can be landed on the spot.

This is a very fine agricultural section, but needs irrigation, ample means for which are furnished by a number of small streams. There are also large tracts of hay lands, which, with irrigation, will yield good crops. There is plenty of timber in the country for all purposes, and the facilities for settling and developing this region are unusually favorable.

A CASE FOR THE COURTS.

Dr. Metherell Objects to Waiting Until November for Registration.

There is now in the city a member of the medical profession who is having some trouble with the Medical Council.

S. A. Metherell, of Parkhill, Ontario, came here a short time ago, and, desiring to comply with the local requirements in such matters, applied for registration, but was informed that he would be compelled to await the Autumn examinations. Inquiry on the part of the doctor developed the fact that, having missed the May examinations, he would have to refrain from the practice of his profession until November, as there are but two examinations of applicants for registration during the year.

Not liking the idea of remaining idle so long, Dr. Metherell endeavored to have some arrangement made whereby the vexatious delay might be avoided, but in every attempt was met with the answer:

"There is the Act, and we can take no step outside of it."

The doctor claims that under the Dominion law he has a right to practice his profession anywhere, after passing the proper examination, and that there is nothing in that law to warrant the delay imposed by the Provincial Act. He will make one more attempt to have the Medical Council consider his case, and if they fail to do so, will place the matter in the hands of his attorney, and endeavor to have a writ of mandamus issued compelling the Council to take action in the case.

Members of the profession will watch the case with much interest, as it is the first time anyone has taken such decided steps, though many have complained from time to time of the delay caused by the regulations of the Council appointing only two dates in the year when applicants may be examined for registration. The Council bases its refusal to act on sec. 31 of the Medical Act.

"The members of the council shall from time to time, as occasion may require, make orders, regulations or by-laws for regulating the register to be kept under this Act and the fees to be paid for registration, and shall from time to time make rules and regulations for the guidance of the examiners, and may prescribe the subjects and modes of examination, and generally may make all such rules and regulations in respect of examinations, not contrary to the provisions of this Act as they may deem expedient and necessary."

On the other hand the doctor claims that under the Dominion law in such cases he is entitled to begin the practice of medicine at any place upon furnishing satisfactory evidence of ability and fitness, and that the delay imposed by the regulation of the council is one not contemplated by either Dominion or Provincial Acts.

The supreme court will be asked to decide the question, as Dr. Wetherell expresses his firm determination to fight the case to the end.

Ladies are saying O'Keil & Morris' Jams are excellent. *

PROMPT ACTION TAKEN.

Continued from first page.

locality had raised objections, and, after objecting vocally, had interfered with the workmen until it became necessary to send down a contingent of policemen as a squad. Then they threatened an injunction, and seemed determined to stop the work. He would be glad to hear any suggestion that might be made and hoped, now that the medical men were together, they would be able to render some valuable assistance.

Dr. Hanington concurred in what the chairman had said, and urged that, besides vaccination, the quarantine regulations should be most stringently enforced. For instance, where a smallpox patient was being treated in a building there should be no one permitted to enter or leave except the physician, and all public buildings, etc., where patients were located should be practically closed up.

After some desultory discussion, Dr. J. C. Davie got the floor, and said what he had to say in plain, "not to be misunderstood" language. Dealing first with the probable cause of the first outbreak, he asserted that there was no doubt the smallpox had been imported and the chances were it would never have been brought here if the Dominion Government quarantine laws had not been so lax. Those laws were simply a farce and afforded little better than no security at all. Then dealing with the means of prevention the doctor strongly advocated compulsory vaccination, for there were still some people so asinine that they would not credit the fact that vaccination was a preventive, and because of the foolishness or stupidity of these few the whole community should be put under the law.

Medical Health Officer Dr. Milne made a statement of what had been done and of his exertions by quarantine, etc., to prevent the spread of the disease. Regarding vaccination, he said that when the first outbreak occurred, three weeks ago, he had ordered 1,000 fresh lymph points from Palmerston, Ont., where they were prepared, and had notified the doctors that he would supply them free. Only about 500 of them had been taken, the balance being left on his hands. Four days ago he had ordered a fresh supply, which would be here early in the coming week, and then all could be supplied. Further, he had all the outgoing passengers by the Yosemite examined before allowing them to go on the boat and would continue the same precaution. It had been proposed to close up all the second and third class hotels in the city, but that would do a great injustice and be a very great inconvenience to many, but would, perhaps, be better in the long run. The patients out at the Albert Head quarantine station were doing well so far, and had every care and attention necessary.

The Premier stated that just now, while the meeting was in progress, he had been waited upon by a couple of deputations protesting against the erection of a hospital on the Ross Bay site, and the delegates, who were much agitated over the matter, had threatened to get out an injunction to prevent the work going on. He briefly recited the law in reference to Boards of Health. The Provincial Government was empowered to appoint health officers where there were no municipalities, but inside municipalities the Councils had the matter in their own hands, so that the Government could really do little or nothing.

A proposal to use the infectious diseases hospital on the Royal Jubilee Hospital grounds was then discussed, both Drs. Davie and Hanington concurring in the opinion that there would be no sanitary objections although they distinctly stated that they spoke only for themselves and not for the Board of Directors which they could not bind in any way.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed, viz:

Moved by Dr. Hanington, seconded by Dr. Leitch, that this meeting is agreed to support the municipal council in erecting the building for a smallpox hospital at Ross Bay city reserve, considering it the best site under the circumstances and not threatening danger to the surrounding inhabitants.

Moved by the Hon. Premier, seconded by Dr. Powell, "That in the opinion of this meeting the infectious ward of the Jubilee Hospital should be opened for the treatment of smallpox patients, until the city's smallpox hospital is ready, the city supplying medical attention, nurses and all necessaries and being responsible to the board for renewing the bedding, etc., which it may be necessary to destroy, and be also responsible for fumigation, and that the directors be requested to comply with the resolution."

Mayor Beaven announced, before the meeting adjourned, that the city authorities would open free vaccination stations just as soon as the supply of lymph was received. Every citizen would then be enabled to get vaccinated, and no one need neglect it. Hon. Mr. Davie, the Premier, announced that the Government would order a supply, and have it distributed in different parts of the province. He said he was pleased to see how actively the Nanaimo authorities had gone to work to prevent the introduction of the disease there.

The meeting then adjourned.

AN INCORRECT REPORT.

There is no truth in the rumor that there is smallpox at the Douglas House. The COLONIST is requested to make the announcement.

THIRTY-EIGHT CASES.

Medical Health Officer Dr. G. L. Milne reports that up to 12 o'clock last night there were 38 cases of smallpox recorded on the official register. Wherever the disease has appeared the yellow flag has been put out, and all due precautions taken in the way of quarantine and isolation. Now that the authorities have been thoroughly aroused, they are endeavoring to carry out in detail all the regulations and rules.

ARE YOU A MOTHER?

If you are, this will interest you.

Just a word to mothers who are obliged to feed baby artificially. There is nothing more neglected than the "feeding bottle," and a large measure of baby's happiness depends upon it. The "feeding bottle" and "teats" should be attended to with the most scrupulous attention. After feeding baby, the bottle should be put in ice cold water to which should be added a teaspoonful of good baking soda to each pint of water. The "teats" should also be placed in this same solution in order to prevent them becoming sour.

Food should never be put into an unwashed "feeding bottle;" and food should not be allowed to remain in the bottle after feeding and fed again to the child. If these matters are neglected, the infant's stomach, by being subjected to stale and sour food, becomes deranged and the child's whole system is disordered from a mere act of inattention and carelessness.

If you feed baby with that healthy and life-giving Lactated Food, now so universally recommended by the medical faculty in Canada, the ordinary infant will not require it oftener than every two hours when awake; the quantity should not exceed three ounces, or an ordinary nursing bottle half full. As the child increases in age the quantity can be increased. A three months' child will thrive well on four or at the most five meals a day, and the quantity given should be six to eight ounces.

Babies fed regularly on Lactated Food as indicated above will be strong, healthy and vigorous; they will sleep well and soundly, and will pass safely through the excessively hot weather. We strongly advise mothers to try the celebrated Lactated Food. Already it has become a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific and thousands of little lives have been saved by its use.

Unmounted Photographs of C.P.R., Victoria and surroundings at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Why Are There No Women Trustees for Women's Colleges?

It does seem odd, does it not, that when there are so many women's so called colleges throughout the country there should be not a woman trustee on their governing boards? I do not know of one, though there may be some. Alice Stone Blackwell is a trustee of Boston university, but that is a "co-ed" school. Also Rebecca Rice was and probably is still a trustee of Antioch college at Yellow Springs, O., but that, too, is a school for both sexes. In the colleges where it is esteemed the proper thing to fence girls off alone during their school years it is usually also esteemed the proper thing to have the boards of trustees composed largely of doctors of divinity and ministers. I do not know what peculiar insight into a young woman's heart and brain a doctor of divinity has that other men or women do not have, but I do know they mostly govern girls, just as in the old time they used to boss female seminaries. Perhaps this was well enough in the days when the clergy had most of the learning, but now, when there are hundreds of strong, scholarly women throughout the country, it does seem as though feminine judgment ought to be represented in the control of girls' education. I commend this matter to the attention of the collegiate alumni association, which is doing so much good in elevating scholarship and widening interests among women.

The Woman's Journal sums up results of the Republican convention so far as the woman question is concerned. After mention of the alternate delegates from Wyoming, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Carleton, also of the two women alternates from Oregon, Mrs. Wolverton and Mrs. Donaldson, the Journal remarks, "Altogether the convention marks a distinct advance step on account of the active and for the first time authorized part taken in it by women."

Mr. Silas A. Condict offered a prize of a corner lot in the new town of Aldine, N. J., to the author of the best definition of home. Many definitions were forwarded for competition, but the lot was won by Mrs. Kate M. Bostwick, of the New York Woman's Press club. Her definition was as follows: "Home—an arbor of love around which our fondest recollections cling."

Dr. Amy G. Bowen, a brainy and plucky California girl, has won such honors at Berlin that every woman in America must feel proud of her. She went to Europe to study surgery. She met with little difficulty at Zurich. Even in Vienna she managed to get instruction from the most famous surgeons in that center of medical learning. Having finished her work there she went to Berlin. "We do not allow female doctors in Germany," she was brusquely told on applying for admission to the clinics of a great surgeon. She staid and argued with him. She was good natured and persistent, till at last she wearied him out. For the purpose of discomfiting her and getting rid of her he told her she might present herself at one of his lectures in experimental surgery. He had no faith in either a woman's ability or her bravery, and he thought this would finish Dr. Bowen. But little he knew an American girl. She presented herself, and after much trouble was admitted. The men students scowled at her. To rout her utterly the learned professor asked her before the class to diagnose a surgical case. To his amazement she did it correctly. Then the professor looked at the young men. "Gentlemen," said he, "she is right; she has beaten you all." Test after test was applied, every one of which the brave, bright girl bore triumphantly. Then suddenly the jeering was changed to enthusiastic admiration, and the rugged professors could not say enough in praise of Dr. Bowen. She is treated with distinguished honor by the great lights in the medical profession, and is now the only woman admitted to study at a Berlin medical college.

A young woman teacher asked a boy to define sin. "Sin is whatever I want to do," replied the boy. At least that is the story, and if it is not true it ought to be.

One of the best orchestras now playing is Les Militaires, composed entirely of women. Its leader and originator is a woman, Mrs. Hunt.

Women as theatrical managers are more or less favorably known in the north, but the south has only one. She, however, is successful enough to constitute a host in herself. She is Mrs. Louisa Bidwell, who owns and manages two theaters in New Orleans. She says this: "I have found that a fair show is given to a woman in the theatrical business if she uses a little good common sense."

In course of time a fair show is given to women in business everywhere, if they use good common sense.

The state librarian of Mississippi is Mrs. Rosa Lee Tucker, and the state librarian of Kentucky is also a woman, Mrs. Mary B. R. Day.

Twenty-five hundred years ago the law of pagan Rome held that the earnings of a wife belonged to her husband. A few weeks ago the court of appeals in the big headed Christian State of New York decided in a case that had been brought to it from a lower tribunal that a wife's earnings belong to her husband and that she cannot sue for them in her own name. How the world does move, doesn't it?

A woman's place is wherever she can make it and hold it.

In the whole history of France the cross of the Legion of Honor has been given to only two women. One of them is Rosa Bonheur, who received the decoration from the beautiful hands of Empress Eugenie herself. The other is Sister Maria Theresa, superior of the order of the Sisters of Mercy. She received the cross for her devotion to wounded soldiers on various battlefields.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

TO DEPOSITORS.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ld.

SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

do19

TOWN * LOTS * FOR * SALE

NELSON, B. C.

THE EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

Present Prices will by Advanced on 15th July.

Choice business and residence property for sale in the TOWN OF NELSON, Kootenay District, the mining and business centre of the finest mineral portion of British Columbia. Communication by rail and steamer daily.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in 6 months, one-third in 12 months, with interest at 6 per cent. on deferred payments.

Town lots for sale at ROBSON, the Western Terminus of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway. Lots in the town of Robson will be sold on the same terms as Nelson lots above specified. For Maps, Price Lists and full information apply to

FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner for the Columbia & Kootenay Railway NELSON, B. C. mr31

PERSONALS.

Marcus Smith, C.E., is in the city.

G. Ford, Winnipeg, is at the Driard.

Mrs. Milas has returned from San Francisco.

J. D. Parsons, San Francisco, is at the Driard.

Nicholas Nevins, Jr., of Seattle, is at the Driard.

J. A. Forin, barrister, of Westminster, is in the city.

J. A. Thompson returned from the Mainland last night.

George G. MacKay and George A. Brown, of Los Angeles, Cal., are registered at the Driard Hotel.

W. Gesler Allan left for the Mainland yesterday morning.

H. L. Tibbals and son came over from the Sound last evening.

J. C. Prevost and wife returned from a visit to Nelson last evening.

G. S. McCurdy and wife were passengers from the Mainland last evening.

Lewis Levy, Port Angeles, came in last night, and is amongst the Driard guests.

Mrs. E. Goodwin and the Misses Goodwin are spending a two weeks' vacation at Goldstream.

W. H. Bainbridge and Mrs. Bainbridge returned from a visit to the great Kootenay country last evening.

Ex Ald. C. E Renouf, F. J. Claxton and F. C. Gamble were passengers home by the Yosemite last evening.

W. G. Stone and wife and G. S. McCurdy and wife, of Toronto, are amongst the guests at the Driard.

Dr. Sproule returned from the Sound last evening, where he had been on a professional visit. He will make his headquarters at the Driard.

W. S. Short, General Manager of the Dominion Express Co., Mrs. Short, and George Ford, Western Manager of the company, are in the city.

Ethan Allen and wife, Spokane, Wis.; Wm. Moresby, New Westminster; R. J. Irwin, Saanich; M. Hambeger, Wellington, B.C.; Thos. Conveford, Nanaimo, and Wm. Kraft, Golden, W., are registered at the Oriental.

The following are at the Hotel Victoria: George Lewis, St. Paul, Minn.; Chas. Rourke, Jr., Crested Butte, Col.; Mark Katz, Vancouver; J. C. Mouat and wife and J. H. Mouat, Salt Spring Island; J. Gilpin and J. Davis, Toronto.

A Liberal Triumph.

SCORES of men and women who have always suffered their prejudices to blind them to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters now use and praise this wonderful tonic purifier as the best remedy known for dyspepsia, constipation and all blood diseases.

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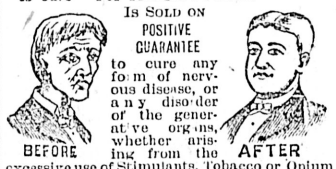

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Fruit Kettles Very Cheap, Mason Jars all Sizes.

JELLY GLASSES, FRUIT KETTLES.

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Don't forget the address:

CHEAPSIDE—127 GOVERNMENT STREET

Special to THE COLONIST.]

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

Mr, and Mrs. Bowser's Domestic Experiences—The "Arizona Kicker's" Ambition.

The Bad Man from San Saba Settled—An Untold Tale.

[Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.]

Mrs. Bowser realized that something was wrong as soon as she heard his step. He came scuffling up the steps, gave the door a kick as he unlocked it, and dropping his hat in the hall he walked up to her with some object in his hand and asked :

"Do you see that, Mrs. Bowser?"

"Yes, dear."

"What is it?"

"A hairpin."

"I picked it up on the steps. It is only a hairpin, to be sure, but my finding it where I did has a significance. It proves the reckless waste and appalling extravagance prevailing throughout this house!"

"Does it? Well, I haven't been out of the house to-day. It was very likely dropped by Mrs. White, who came in this afternoon."

Mr. Bowser perceived that he had no case, and he had nothing more to say until he sat down to dinner. After he had begun his meal he suddenly laid down his knife and fork and icily inquired :

"Mrs Bowser, did you ask the grocer for wagon grease or butter when you got this stuff?"

"TWO TONS IN THREE DAYS!"

"I didn't ask for either. Isn t it good butter?"

"There's no butter about it. It isn't even decent oleomargarine. It's a wonder to me we haven't all been poisoned! When a man tells me that his wife knows enough to buy groceries I know he's either a liar or an idiot! I'll bet you paid at least twenty-eight cents per pound for this grease!"

"Mr. Bowser, this is some of that butter you found in a dairy four or five days ago and paid thirty cents per pound for because it was so extra! Let's see! It was the Cold Spring dairy, wasn't it? There's a whole cake of it still left."

"Do you—you!"——

"Yes—same butter, Mr. Bowser. I think you got cheated on it. I never saw a man yet who was a judge of butter!"

Mr. Bowser was floored again, and he didn't rally until after the meal was over. He was looking for something and he found it. Mrs. Bowser had to tell him the coal was out.

"What! What! Two tons of coal gone in three days and only the range to use it!" shouted Mr. Bowser.

"That coal lasted longer than usual, I think," quietly replied Mrs. Bowser.

"What on earth did you do with it? Two tons in three days! Are we running a 40-horse power engine in this house? Are we an ocean steamer? Are we a steam supply company, unlimited?"

"Do you know when you got that coal? Here is the date. It was over six"——

"If I had the money of Gould and Vanderbilt put together I could'nt stand such extravagance!" interrupted Mr. Bowser as he stood up and gestured with both arms "Will anybody on top of this green earth believe?—two tons in three days!"

"Look at the date yourself," she said handed him the bill. "Its a day or two over six weeks. Our new girl is very economical with coal.

There was the date, and though Mr. Bowser was red clear back to the ears he couldn't dispute it. He felt that he must say something, however, and so he put it down with the remark :

"Nothing but waste! waste! waste! from cellar to garret and back again! How we manage to keep out of the poor house is a mystery to me!"

Mrs. Bowser gave him fifteen minutes to quiet down and then placidly observed:

"I had a man fix the front doorbell this afternoon, and you'd better leave me half a dollar to pay him."

"What! That front doorbell out of order again!" he cried as he laid down his paper.

"This is the first time it has ever been out of order, Mr. Bowser, and we have lived here over eight years."

"But how did it come out of order? Who stood on the front steps and willfully and deliberately and maliciously pulled and yanked and tugged until they broke the wire? If it wasn't you, then who was it, and where were you to allow it?"

"The wire was worn out."

"Worn out! Who ever heard of wire wearing out? It was deliberately pulled out by the roots, and it can stay out! The next thing you'll tell me, I suppose, is that all the water pipes in the house have busted."

"No, the water pipes are all right; but the ic man"——

"What about the iceman? My contract calls for twenty-five pounds a day, and if he's playing roots on us I'll hunt him to the grave!"

"His bill for a month—here it is."

"His bill! Why, the infernal scoundrel! He didn't begin delivering ice until a week ago!"

"Oh, yes, dear."

"I'll take 10,000 affidavits that it isn't ten days! He thinks you are running Mrs. Bowser, you know I'm a patient, uncomplaining husband, but this"——

"Here's the date on my grocery book," she interrupted, "and its in your own handwriting. I asked you to put it down, remember!"

"Never! Never asked me anything of the kind!"

"Isn't that your writing?"

"If it is I wrote it in my sleep, but it is probably a forgery. It's no use, Mrs. Bowser—no use. We might just as well give up and sell out. No living man can stand such household mismanagement and keep his ambition and courage. It's the last straw! I'm done."

And Mr. Bowser turned around and fell upon the lounge with a great crash, and lay there for the next two hours trying to make himself believe that all husbands were martyrs and he the greatest martyr of all.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

OUR AMBITION.—Our esteemed contemporary down the street, in a three column article of personal abuse, asks the question, "Will this villain's ambition be satisfied with the office of mayor?" We are the villain referred to, of course, and we wish to frankly and emphatically reply that our ambition, so far from being satisfied, has just woke up. We are the editor and proprietor of a great weekly family newspaper, and the owner of a grocery, a harness shop, a shoestore, a gunshop, a butcher shop and a feedstore, all under one and the same roof. Further, we are the acknowledged Ward McAllister of this town. What we say in regard to social matters goes. We lead the german when the music strikes up, and when not leading the german we are telling the hostess how to work the ice cream freezer and to fold the table napkins to resemble a broken human heart.

On top of all this we are mayor of the town, elected by an overwhelming majority, and running municipal affairs in bang-up style. Such of the boys as do not respect us as mayor take pains to keep clear of the two guns we are known to carry as an editor and a citizen. We have driven out the cowboys, licked every member of the common council and brought a postmaster down off his high horse. It doubtless seems to our contemporary as if any one critter on this earth ought to be satisfied with such honors, but we are not. Far from it! We shall not pause long on the threshold. We are already laying wires to be elected to the legislature, as we announced some weeks ago. It is the senate or nothing with us. From thence to the gubernatorial chair will only be a step. From governor to congressman will be only a stride. We may not be satisfied with even that.

A SOLEMN WARNING.—Tuesday afternoon a man calling himself Grizzly Bill got into a dispute in the Red Trout saloon with an individual who has been generally known around town as Terrific Tom. Both drew their guns and adjourned to the sidewalk and began shooting. Twelve shots were fired and the only thing hit was Major Callahan's bulldog, who died an hour later.

The parties were promptly arrested and brought before us as mayor, for shooting all over the town and failing to hit each other. It did not take us over half an hour to ascertain all the facts and particulars, and we find each one twenty-five dollars. As neither had over two dollars in cash and couldn't raise the fine, the pair have gone to the county jail for three months.

TELLING THE HOSTESS HOW TO FOLD TABLE NAPKINS.

We understand that some of the boys are criticising our official action, but we can't help it. When a man draws to shoot in this town he must either hit somebody with one of the six bullets or be considered an N. G. and treated accordingly. This blazing away at random, and firing good lead into telegraph poles and hitching posts, is a smirch on the reputation of the town, and we propose to put a stop to it if the thing can be done.

FROM THE SAN SAB .

The city marshal and I were sitting on the steps of a grocery facing the public square when a man suddenly appeared in front of and facing us on the other side of the street. He flung down his broad brimed hat, jumped on it and began :

"I am the bad man from the San Saba river! When I'm alone I'm as tender-hearted and peaceful as a little baby and anybody kin borrow my gun or take off my butes. But when I'm riled—oh! great guns! when I'm riled thar's no more holdin me back than trying to stop a stampede of 10,000 steers! Whoop! Waugh!"

"Is there going to be a fuss here?" I asked of the marshal.

"Oh, no! Just go right on with your story."

I was telling him about a cyclone in Missouri, and as I continued the story, or started to, the man peeled off his coat and jumped on it and yelled :

"The San Saba is full of alligators and lizards, but I swim in it every morning! The water is pizen fur wolves and pan hers, but I drink it by the gallon! My father was a poor man, but he left me this yere knife which had bled a dozen duffers. My mother couldn't read or write, but she brung me up to fear nuthin on the face of the earth. Whar's the critter—the cowardly, thievin, lyin serpent—who put tar on my left ear while I slept?"

officer as I looked around for a place of shelter.

"I hardly think so," he replied, as he glanced at him. "What did the cyclone do next?"

I had been speaking about fifteen seconds when the bad man pulled off his vest and the handkerchief around his neck and flung them on the pile and shouted :

"Waugh! Whoop! They put rattlesnakes in my bed, but I slept on like a baby! They put centipeds in my hat, but the critters bite! The lightning tore up the earth all around me, but I wasn't hit! I cum down the left bank of the San Saba on a thunderbolt, but I was feelin good natured and wouldn't her hurt a fly. A nigger boy could her led me by the nose till I found this tar on my ear. Who dun it? Let the critter stand forth and meet his doom!"

"He's certainly getting ready to shoot!" I said to the marshal, "and we'll be his first targets."

"Oh, I reckon not!" he calmly replied. "Were the folks killed when the house went over."

Before I could answer him the bad man drew two guns, jumped up and yelled "Waugh!" and then added :

"Hev I got to kill and bury this hull town to find the critter who tarred my ear? Won't he step forth? Won't he be so kind and condescendin and everlastingly good as to face me fur the millionth part of a second? I'm sufferin! I'm in pain. If I can't find the human hyena who reached under the wagon with tar on a stick!"——

The marshal got up and walked over to him. He took the gun out of his right hand and flung it down, and he took the gun out of his left hand and tossed it after the other. Then he grabbed the bad man by the shoulder, wheeled him around, gave him a "lift" with his knee and said :

"BUT WHEN I'M RILED."

"Now yo' go off and sleep some sense into yo' head or I'll use yo' for a club to hit hogs."

The bad man went. He didn't even look back. The marshal picked up the pieces of clothing and the guns, tucked them under his arm and came over to me, and as he sat down he said :

"Well, yo'd got along to where the cyclone hit a school house. How many did it kill there?"

AN UNTOLD TALE.

We had got settled down when a smile overspread the drummer's face, a grin began to draw the corners of his mouth right and left, and he quietly began :

"I think it was the funniest thing I ever heard in all my life—ha! ha! ha!"

"Sir! Are you a drummer?" inquired an oldish man with reddish gray hair who sat in front of him.

"Yes."

"Drummer from Chicago?"

"Yes."

"And you want to tell us a funny story, eh?"

"I do. It's the funniest story I ever heard related and too good to keep."

"Well, sir, I've a word to say to you," continued the old man. "I like fun myself. Up to a year ago I was alway on the grin. If anything tickled me I'd laugh till I fell down in weakness. I once laughed thirteen hours without a break at a story a drummer told me. I brought on heart disease from laughing, and the doctors have warned me to be very careful. This story is mighty funny, isn't it?"

"It is, sir."

"Got a roaring old climax to it?"

"Yes."

"Pretty certain to convulse the audience, I suppose?

"I'll warrant it to."

"Then please excuse me and I'll go into the next car for a few minutes. I'm certain its a funny story. I know you'll tell it in such a way that I'll have to bust right out in spite of all I can do. If I bust I'm a goner. I want to hear the story mighty bad, but also want to live as long as I can. Just excuse me."

He picked up his grip and left the car, and the drummer's smile faded away and he pulled out a newspaper and began to read. Somehow we didn't like to ask for the story and somehow he didn't seem to care about telling it. By and by I went into the other car and found the old man and asked :

"Were you really honest in what you said about your heart?"

"Well, no," he replied.

"What was your object?"

"Simply to stop his yarn. I'm traveling in the same line of goods for a New York house, and I wanted to hurt his feelings as much as I could!"

M. QUAD.

Gives Good Appetite.

SIRS,—I think your valuable medicine cannot be surpassed, according to the benefit I received from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly four years, I tried B. B. B. with the greatest success, finding it gave me great relief and good appetite. I now enjoy good health, which I owe to your valuable medicine.

MISS MINNIE BROWN, London, Ont.

General Newsence—You haven't tried that cigar I gave you the other day, old man, have you?" Colonel Madura—"No; I haven't met any one that I wanted to try it on."

"A conceited ass, as the Portuguese say, enjoys a long life," said Hicks. "Why don't you make use of the fact to get a low premium on your insurance

FADS OF FAIR WOMEN

VARIOUS TYPES OF GIRLS MET AT WATERING PLACES.

Characteristics of the Athletic Girl, the Sentimental Girl, the Dancing Girl, the Bathing Girl, the Smart Girl, the Romp and the Coquette.

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There are as many different types of the summer girl as there are watering places. While there may be the same general characteristics about all wide awake, fun loving girls, still conditions will bring out certain traits in bold relief, and so we get in the rosebud garden of summer girls all sorts of blossoms, a few weeds and now and then a thistle.

Let us see. There are the athletic girl, the sentimental girl, the dancing girl, the bathing girl, the coquette, the poseuse, the romp, the lorgnette girl, the smart girl, the girl who shocks and and an innumerable host beside.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

The athletic girl is comparatively a recent discovery. She has come into vogue during the last five years. Time was when the white muslin girl, who fainted easily and whose waist could be spanned by two hands, was popular. But that day is past. The girl who goes in for rowing, canoeing, swimming, climbing mountains and walking miles, the girl who is as brown as a berry and proud of her muscle, who can even handle a gun without screaming, who dresses in rough and ready fashion, going in for blazers, reefers and "sweaters," the girl whom the boys call "a good fellow," is very fashionable just now.

She can be found in all her glory at Bar Harbor. She climbs green mountains at morning or noon and at eventide dances all night. She scours the blue waters of Frenchman's bay with her canoe and handles the paddles with skill and dexterity. She drives well, too—but if you wish to see the driving girl in all her glory, you must look for her at Newport.

The Newport feminine Jehu is an unmitigated swell. She gets herself all up in white or pale yellow or mauve, or some such distracting hue, and she gets away up in the air on one of those marvelous carts one only sees at this resort, a flunkey beside her and a dummy behind her, her arms akimbo, her dainty white gloved hands holding the reins and brandishing the whip, and nothing to equal her can possibly be imagined. The Newport girl is par excellence the conventional girl, hampered, restricted and bound by the fetters of society, frightened to death of her position, dreading the awful judgment of the "Four Hundred" more than that of the last day.

If you want to understand the possibilities of the bathing girl you must go either to Narragansett or Asbury Park. You can see enough at the former resort, more at Asbury. The Narragansett girl is a lively, jolly, high kicking girl, who loves to cut up in the surf and on the sands. She is fond, too, of being photographed in her bathing dress. She doesn't mind one bit if you snap a camera at her, but will pose for you with her best fellow's arms about her waist and his laughing face looking over her shoulder. But at Asbury the beauty of the bathing girl steals more insidiously upon you. She goes into the surf looking like an angel in her white cashmere dress—she comes out—well, still looking

THE BATHING GIRL.

like an angel. Thackeray says, you know, that there are two kinds of angels, and both are very charming in their way. The Asbury girl is a very wet, limp, clinging and transparent angel as to her draperies.

The poseuse is omnipresent. I have seen her everywhere this summer—at Richfield, Lake George, Long Branch. She is generally lithe and graceful, and always has pretty feet and ankles. She is a generous little soul and is willing to give people a treat. Whether you see her on the promenade, as she cat hes up her skirts and shows you the dearest little red shoes in the world, or in the her limbs and reveals the most stunning old rose silk stockings, you appreciate her disinterestedness and are honestly grateful.

The coquette is at perihelion in Saratoga. The cry at many of the summer resorts is that of Tennyson's Cleopatra, "There are no men to govern in this hovel—that makes my only woe." But there are men at Saratoga, and the coquette has full swing. The Saratoga girl is gushing, gorgeously dressed, an exquisite dancer and mistress of all the dainty arts and wiles with which a woman can make her natural enemy miserable. She it is who rises while it is yet night, about 5 o'clock in the morning, and goes with some infatuated youth to drink Congress water. That is a mild diversion in itself, but in Congress park more engagements, it is computed, have been made and broken than in any other quarter of the civilized globe. Those walks at dawn as well as those strolls by moonlight—for how much mischief are they not responsible!

The dancing girl is seen in all her perfection at Richfield and Lake George. At the former resort there seems to be little to do save dance and drink—sulphur water. Hops and germans are very popular, and some of the belles illustrate the very poetry of motion. At Lake George there are some exquisite dancers, and as there is the best of music at the Fort William Henry hotel, the formal and informal hops are greatly patronized.

The girl who shocks may be found at almost any resort. She it is who takes a champagne cocktail on a hotel piazza between dances, thereby sending all the tabbies into convulsions. She it is who bets on the races, wins too, and in her ecstacy tears her bonnet in pieces and fires it at the winning horse. She it is who drives, walks, goes boating without a chaperon and is, in short, delightfully wicked. She is the summer girl in the most elaborate significance of the term. She firmly intends to have the biggest possible time and go home with the greatest number of scalps dangling at her belt. She is the girl men chaff, flirt with, pay meaningless compliments to, but with whom they seldom fall in love.

The girl with the lorgnette, who can see as well as you or I, but who thinks it good form to carry one and stare timid people out of countenance; the sentimental girl, who gives you a bit of goldenrod and begs you to keep it for her sake; the romp, who is ready for any kind of a frolic and whose laugh is heard from one end of the piazza to the other—all these are familiar types.

The summer girl reads? Um—well, yes—novels. Novels, too, that she often slips inside some other book lest their

THE SENTIMENTAL GIRL.

lurid titles attract too much attention; novels a man would blush to ask for at a news stand; novels so rubbishy and inane as to give one an attack of vertigo.

The girl who does fancy work is no longer visible to the naked eye. She leaves her drawn work, her embroidery and her "tatting" up stairs in her trunk. Occasionally one sees a young man doing a bit of drawn work, while the girls look on in derision. Bean parties, cake walks, tableaux and theatricals are all indulged in by the summer resort girl. Sacred concerts go on Sunday evenings, and possibly the girl who dances latest, who flirts most outrageously, will sing the old fashioned hymns in the sweetest and most effective fashion.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

Woman's Sphere.

The fact is almost too patent for argument that the mothers of a race ought not to be made its breadwinners. The fathers and husbands, the brothers and sons, for the life that has been given to them ought to protect and shield from the daily struggle for subsistence the mothers and wives and sisters and daughters of our land. It is a melancholy fact that today there are thousands of young girls laying their lives as a sacrifice upon the altar of filial or fraternal love, and robbing the world of the noblest examples of wifehood and motherhood. In the interest of the race this ought not to be.

Women should reign supreme over the home. She should be in deed and in truth the deity of the hearthstone. This is not only the opinion of many of our noblest women, but I believe it is the view of our best and strongest men. The German emperor touched a sympathetic chord in the heart of many a husband and father, I have no doubt, when he said, "I prefer a woman with a talent for making jams to one who has an aptitude for discussing the constitution." And as for myself, I must confess that I am old fashioned enough to admire the charming domesticity of the empress herself, who at the unearthly hour of 6 o'clock in the morning prepares his breakfast with her own royal hands.

REBECCA BEEMAN.

The Swiss Corsage.

The Swiss corsage is as popular as ever for the young, and even some old women wear it to their own injury, for it is designed for only very slim figures

Special to THE COLONIST]

REDFERN FASHIONS.

A New Opening for the Accomplished Members of the Unemployed.

Society Skirt Dancing—Black Silk is the Chosen Material Again.

NEW YORK, July, 1892.—Society is quite incapable of amusing itself, and there is a new field for the unemployed who "cannot work and to dig are ashamed." There are openings as skirt dancers, reciters, banjo players, drawing room actors, whistlers, and, in short, any sort of providers of more or less refined amusement. Society sits cynical and silent with its sense of of humor lying dormant, over-weighted with ennui, and asks plaintively but imperiously for amusement. It is willing to pay for it and to pay handsomely, although it is difficult to make society laugh, the labor involved by the skill required is worth the trouble, for the amuser must feel the inward conviction that not only is he gaining a "fancy price" for his work, but that he is also gaining applause which is not to be got easily.

Dancing seems to amuse the society man more effectually and more lastingly than any other amusement. The eye is occupied with pleasing and graceful movements and there is no strain on the intellectual powers, no subtle jokes to understand, no mental nuts to crack.

Redfern is not by any means a warm admirer of the blouse, but in Rom one must give a slight preference to Roman customs, so as the heat of the American summer makes the blouse a very desirable garment, Redfern supplies them as well as other firms, indeed, better. Here is one of the soft white Liberty silk, trimmed with narrow green velvet ribbon

It has a pretty negligee frill, drooping from shoulder to waist, an empire band, and a fulness under it.

Society ladies have lately taken up the idea of dancing, and English titled dames and American ladies of good position pirouette before a mildly enthusiastic crowd. But this is but a whim of the moment or the preliminary steps before a stage canter. We might parody "Grey's Elegy," and say "the path of dancing leads but to the stage." Society ladies who dance at home generally dance in public later on. No, the dancing days of society are said to be almost numbered. When the Shah of Persia visited England and was present at one of the balls at Buckingham Palace, he is said to have watched waltzing with an amused smile, and then asked, "Why don't you get your servants to do it for you?" This is almost exactly what is done now. Certain firms and bureaus of employment keep on their books a list of young men suitable for the functions of society evenings. They are generally black sheep, ne'er-do-wells, failures in the real work of life, who have sown their wild oats lavishly, ultimately have to live on the husks that come in the way of a "society clown." They are presentable in appearance, the faultless white and black of their evening clothes, their perfect waltzing, aptitude for singing "a simple little ballad," or reciting a humorous or pathetic poem, and master over all kinds of accompaniments being their stock-in-trade.

Their conversation having to pass for that of the average society young man is not necessarily brilliant. They are not known as hirelings, and I have heard of debutantes losing their hearts to them. Why not? There is just enough mystery about their occupation to inspire a girl with interest.

A well-known lady of society once married one of these society clowns. She met him at her father's house among a score or so of other young men who were really eligible and although the knowledge of his humiliating position kept him silent through a whole season, he constantly met his employer's daughter at the houses of her "set," (as he was a good dancer and therefore kept employed) and finally "Love found out a way." The story ended here, at least to the public,—and whether the young man continued the pursuit he had chosen after marriage is not stated, but I believe they lived happily although out of society. Redfern which I spoke a fortnight ago, is now indeed very fashionable and almost every woman of style has one. Silk is the material which seems to have taken the popular fancy this summer. Made as a Princess corselet skirt, worn over a bodice of crepe de chine of some delicate art shade, it is a costume which is elegant and in good taste. Coats are also made of this rich and sober material to match the skirt. There is absolutely no change in the fashion of skirts, excepting those subtle ones known only to the inner sisterhood of dressmakers, who, by a little alteration have made the cornet skirt out of what is before known as the "bell." It is now cut so that stout ladies may wear it with more success than before, the drapery falling forward more.

Sleeves are frequently made out of a different material to the gown, sometimes of a different color. The Elizabethan, formed of three puffs, with a ribbon bow or bracelet between each, is a pretty style for summer gowns. Sashes are worn, fastened in any style you like, long bows, short bows, short ends or ends of unequal length, according to the taste of the wearer. Altogether, as I said before, it is the era of individualism.

The next sketch shows a much abbreviated Eton jacket, worn over a full loose blouse of Indian silk. This little coat is a great novelty. It has short sleeves under which the loose blouse sleever are pulled out. It is slit up the back and very much open in front. The skirt is made to match the jacket.

LE BARON DE BREMONT.

ANALYZED A CHICKEN SALAD.

"No, I will not eat it!"

Every one turned and looked in amazement at the rebel. The scene was in a Jersey City railroad restaurant, where no one had ever kicked before at what was set in front of him.

"No, I will not eat it!"

The martial tones rang out louder than before and men came running from all quarters of the city, expecting to see the rash man struck dead by the floor walker, who is hired to flirt with the lady cashier and bulldoze people who object to the size of their checks.

"I called for chicken salad and I am given veal salad. I will not eat it. I'll take to the lecture platform and expose the swindle first."

"Sir," commenced the big floor walker, "that dish contains fractions of chicken, some lettuce and some mayonnaise dressing. There is no veal in it at all."

The customer emptied the salad on the table and commenced sorting it out. He made three heaps. In one he put the lettuce leaves and in the second the pieces of veal, the third being reserved for the chicken if the salad panned out any. A big swarm of railroad restaurant victims anxious to join the rebellion if there was the slightest show of success, watched him with bated breath.

After he had finished the mutineer had a big pile of veal and a few bits of lettuce leaf. In the heap reserved for the chicken were three feathers, a bit of eggshell, two little pieces of bone and a morsel of the skin of some bird.

"I decline to pay for the salad on this showing," he declared.

He was arrested, nevertheless, and the next morning he had the three piles of material brought into court. The restaurant manager, splendid in a dress suit, with his side whiskers newly curled and his diamonds dipped in alcohol, took the stand and was duly sworn.

"My defence," he said pompously, "is that there is really no such thing as a chicken salad known to the railroad restaurant trade. It is purely a question of the trade. I have in court fifteen cooks and waiters who will swear that to put chicken in a chicken salad would be solecism.

"I have heard of it being done, but never in a railroad restaurant. In one case a man was brought a salad made of real chicken and he ordered it removed, saying, 'Take it away. I know what a chicken salad is.' Then they brought him some bits of veal mixed up with cabbage leaves and he remarked, "You can't fool me on salads. I know what I've been accustomed to. This is the stuff!'"

The magistrate, in accordance with the "custom of the trade" provision of law, decided the case in favor of the restaurant.

A Liberal Triumph.

SCORES of men and women who have always suffered their prejudices to blind them to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters now use and praise this wonderful tonic purifier as the best remedy known for dyspepsia, constipation and all blood diseases.

"So poor Staggers is dead." "Yes; he took the gold cure four times, and at last succumed. I understand he asked to be cremated; but his widow wouldn't have it so." "She had him buried, did she?" "No; she had him assayed."

Howson Lott—"I see you have no servant girl at present. Did you fire your last one?" Morrison Essex—"No; spon-

POPULAR FALLACIES.

THE ERRONEOUS BELIEF THAT COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Disputes the Claims of the Genoese Explorer—Beware of the Person Who Tells You to "Take Care of Yourself."

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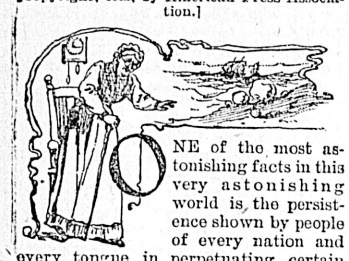

ONE of the most astonishing facts in this very astonishing world is the persistence shown by people of every nation and every tongue in perpetuating certain platitudes, truisms and stupidities. Certain foolish proverbs are to be found in nearly every language, and generation after generation repeats them with an owllike solemnity suitable to the first enunciation of a profound and newly discovered truth.

For instance, the proverb that "a rolling stone gathers no moss" implies that no man should try to improve his condition by seeking new fields of effort. It is just as true today as it ever was, but if in 1849 some millions of men hearing of gold in California had announced to each other, "a rolling stone gathers no moss," and settled comfortably down in the moss of New England farms, or in Pennsylvania and New Jersey swamps, the world would not have been so wealthy today as it has become by the rolling of those enterprising stones. So with Kimberly and its diamond fields, so with Australia, and so with all explorers and adventurers by land or sea. They are talking largely now of celebrating the discovery of America by Columbus, and I would suggest that over the statue, sure to be elaborately displayed, should be a scroll with the motto, "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

But speaking of Columbus reminds me of another popular platitude grown into not a truism, but a falseism, if I may coin a word, and that is our habit of sentimentalizing over the discovery of America by Columbus, when in point of fact it has been clearly and repeatedly proven that the Norsemen, notably Red Eric and his son Leif, not only discovered America 400 years before Columbus was born, but made a permanent settlement in Greenland, explored the coast line as far south as Long Island, and named it from its abounding growth of wild grapes, Vineland.

They furthermore wrote of their discoveries and they were placed on record in the famous Heimskringla, and the Veddas, those great Norse records to be still seen in the library at Copenhagen, and which doubtless were studied by Christopher Columbus when he visited Iceland, some 400 years after the record of the voyages of Eric and Leif. That he did thus visit Iceland is proved by a letter written by him to his son Fernando, mentioning in so many words that in February, 1477, his father visited the island and noted the great rise and fall of the tides. Not only is this letter published in various historical collections, but the younger Columbus has embodied it in the biography of his father, called "Vita dell' admiraglia Christoforo Columbo." We all have been taught that Columbus was an industrious student of the travels written by explorers of his own and previous times, and his son especially mentions that "his searching mind sought out the writings of Adam of Bremen."

Now Adam of Bremen's principal work treats largely of the Norse discoveries in the New World, and especially of the tract called Vineland, known to us as New England; and it is almost certain that Christopher Columbus, having read this account and intending to prosecute the search for riches in the New World, went to Iceland to study the records of former navigators and try to make more out of the expedition than they had done. Naturally he took all the glory that he could, and, as people have done ever since the world began, he "built upon another man's foundation," without taking any especial pains to give him the credit of it. The uncertainty of the voyage was naturally very great, and we can well imagine that with only the vague and general directions left behind by the Erics as guides the great navigator's anxiety was intense and his landfall very uncertain.

Nobody objects to Christopher's receiving all the glory and all the posthumous honors which the Chicago exposition chooses to give him, but it is time that the world left off asserting that he was the discoverer of America, especially as he never set foot on the continent, while Leif, the son of Eric, "came to stay," and was buried upon the coast of Massachusetts, with a cross at his head and another at his feet.

But although the facts so briefly referred to are patent to all men who choose to step into a library and look them up for themselves, the world will go calmly on for several hundred years more, speaking of Columbus as the discoverer of America merely because it has done so for the 400 last years.

I think, however, the most irritating of these parrotisms is the advice so constantly offered to persons conspicuous for the importance and imperativeness of their business or other obligations, to "Take care of yourself!" and "Now, don't get tired!" Everybody says it just because everybody has from time immemorial, but did any one ever stop and analyze the meaning of the sensible sounding nonsense?

Take care of yourself. Well, the doctors tell us that to "take good care of yourself" a person must go to bed at a regular hour, sleep eight hours or so, rise, bathe and breakfast all after a system of hygiene which to many persons would be very disagreeable and burdensome. You must through the day keep yourself in an even temperature, avoiding extremes of heat and cold, currents of air or sudden changes. You must not engage too much in sedentary pursuits, and you must not stand up too much. You must not devote yourself to any work that keeps the body bent over a bench or desk, and you must not inhale dust or metal filings or chemical exhalations or the miasma of malarial districts, or allow set bowls and other plumbing in any room you inhabit.

You must be sure to take exercise or you are doomed to all sorts of diseases and disasters, and you mustn't take too much exercise or you become the victim of another set of horrors quite as formidable; you must not use your brain too much, for the "gray matter" is diminished by every thought which registers itself upon that mysterious tablet. If you economically refrain from all thought you probably come to bitter grief, financial or otherwise, of which some wiseacre says, "What a pity he or she hadn't *thought* a little more about it." You mustn't get angry, for to let your angry passions rise is to run the risk of apoplexy, heart disease or lesion of the arteries; you mustn't overeat, you mustn't eat in a hurry, you mustn't go too long fasting. You must, in short, devote pretty nearly your whole time, attention and intellect to keeping the human machine in the best condition—and for what? Why, that it may remain alive to be taken care of some more.

Is life worth the living if to "take care of yourself" is at once the means and the end of living?

My own advice to persons of average capacity, health and position would be just the reverse of this stupid formality of "take care of yourself!" It would be, Do something! Spend yourself and get something for it! Make your mark and achieve success or, if need be, die in the attempt. But for heaven's sake don't spend life in taking care of yourself.

Kindred to this axiom is one which is, with the very kindliest intentions, proffered to me nearly every day of my life, and by friends so really anxious for my welfare that I seldom express the sentiments they never fail to arouse, and that is, "Now don't get tired, whatever you do!"

Sometimes I do allow myself a little fling in this direction, and one day as a friend left my office with these words I jumped up and, taking her by the arm, led her to a steam press hard at work turning off sheet after sheet of a popular monthly, the whole process timed so that the magazine should be ready to appear upon the day promised to the news venders.

"See that poor machine," said I. "How wearing, and how injurious to its existence that constant motion must be! Don't you think I ought to tell the pressman to shut off the power and let the poor thing rest awhile?"

"Nonsense, dear," replied my friend, "it's a machine; it can't feel anything!"

"No," replied I, "but it can wear out, and it does. This constant action destroys any fiber subjected to it, whether of flesh or of iron. That press is slowly but surely wearing out in doing its duty, and so is this font in my head which supplies 'copy' for the press. Both press and brain get tired, of course, and are wearing out and in fact sacrificing their own existence to the work demanded of them. But suppose they cease doing so?

"Suppose I say to the press, 'There, dear, don't get tired! Stop and rest awhile and conserve your strength.' How would the magazine get printed?

"Suppose I say to my own brain: 'Rest a while! Put away all these busy thoughts and cares; lie idle or go to sleep, or amuse yourself in some light and airy fashion.' Where would the material be upon which the press should work? Where would my employees be? Where all the business obligations and complications upon which the smooth working of the social and financial machine of my life depends?

"The press has got to get tired and wear out and be replaced by another, that its work may be well and promptly done. So have I, so has every man and woman in this world who has anything to do, and does it faithfully. A person who never gets tired is a person who does not work up to his or her capacity, and no really energetic, ambitious and clear sighted worker is satisfied to do less."

I don't know that I said all of this in words to my bewildered, half amused and half offended friend, but I thought it all, and then and there resolved to put it on paper, secure of the approval of all my fellow laborers, whether in literature, business or handicraft. The persons who, when they are told, "Now don't get tired," respond, "No, I won't," and keep that promise are the persons who make no mark and fill no place in the world. And those who achieve a success and help hundreds of others to live by finding them employment must often and often be tired; tired in body and brain; tired of work, tired of themselves, tired of existence; and yet with no more intention of ceasing to tire themselves than the earth has of ceasing to turn over every day and in one weary year after another make its circuit around the sun.

In some of these newisms and fanciful ideas about the sentiency of matter and the Buddhist ideas of all life reverting to one central life and entering into the karma of infinite and perfect rest, I wonder if no theorizer has considered how very tired nature must be. She never ceases to work, while men are asleep and half the surface of the globe is resting from the exhilaration of the sun's direct influence, poor, dear mother nature is going on, waking up those specimens of vegetable and animal life which flourish best in darkness, guiding the fall of dew, snuffing the stars and turning up the wick of the moon, in fact carefully adjusting "the night side of nature" just as, after sunrise, she will keep the day side in order. She must be awfully tired, poor, dear old nature, and yet if she should "take care of herself" and have a few days' rest, as all other workers are so constantly implored to do, I wonder what would become of this little planet and of us atoms who creep about on its surface.

There is from time to time a great deal of talk about the dignity of labor, and I grieve to say that a great deal of this talk is the veriest twaddle; but also a great deal is very solemn truth, and there is a real, a true, a great dignity in labor well performed and bravely sustained; but even more than with dignity, I am impressed with the inevitableness, the inexorableness of labor of some kind in every life at all worth the living. I look around among my acquaintances and associates and I find no life that lives by mortal breath that does not sustain that life by constant labor of one kind or another.

Even breathing, the physiologists tell us, is a positive and exhaustive physical labor which, if imposed suddenly upon the adult instead of growing up with him, would seem positively terrific. Walking, and especially climbing ascents or stairs or mountains, as many people do for pleasure, is decidedly labor, inasmuch as every time you raise one foot you raise from 100 to 200 pounds, and go through a careful and laborious process of readjusting your center of gravity and establishing a fresh equilibrium for the mass of matter you carry about by way of body and clothes.

It is not worth while to pursue the idea, for I think you will find that it pursues you if you once give it lodging in your brain; but in a thousand ways and in every moment of your life you *have* to do some kind of work, you *have* to get tired whether you mean to or not, whether you consume your life in the exhaustive pursuit of pleasure or whether you rank yourself proudly among those who work voluntarily and with intention in the interests of humanity. And so I reach the point of my diatribe, the moral of my fable, the answer to my conundrum. Don't say to yourself or to anybody else, "Take care of yourself that you don't get tired," but say: "Of course I must be tired, and of course you must be tired, but don't let us get tired for nothing. Let us have something to show for it and give the world cause to congratulate itself that we lived and tired ourselves in its service."

MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

Paris Fashions.

The lady who can present herself for the fashionable coaching trip in something novel, even if a little bizarre and daring, is at once immortalized, as "all the world" sets the seal of approval upon it; but it is not often that any new idea is so really pretty and striking as the one I here portray, and which was designed by the pretty Baronne de Mahrenheim, wife of the Russian embassador.

It is very appropriately made of the new and popular Russian velvet in light tan. The skirt is slightly lifted at the sides under rosettes of black velvet with long ends. There is a redingote back, the ends being trimmed with several rows of gold soutache. The same ornaments the sleeves and the tiny plaited sleeveless jacket. A large pink surah parasol with point d'esprit flounce, and a gray straw turban with copper colored ribbon bow and green plumes complete this unique costume. Leaving aside the rather ungraceful plaited jacket, the rest of the costume is perfect in design and taste.

Rosettes made of ribbon gathered to represent hollyhocks or choux or butterfly, all with long ends, are much worn on all dresses, some gowns having as many as fifty yards in all on them in different loops, ends and rosettes.

The organdies and sheer grenadines are more seen just now than any other expensive goods. Fine white and delicate colored muslins are very fashionable, in pale colors, such as blue, pink, gray, maize, mauve, lilac and Nile green. The color is scarcely more than suggested, being of very faint tint.

On the plain ground there is often a small flower, scarcely visible, the color being so very delicate.

When these filmy goods are smothered in chiffon garniture and have yards upon yards of fluttering ribbons they are irresistible.

White, trimmed with fine laces and white moire ribbons, is more worn this season in Paris than for many years.

Handkerchiefs are made of the finest batiste, bordered with ½-inch lace sewn very full on the edge of the rather deep scollops, and they look as if frosted and are exceedingly pretty and correspondingly dear.

Summer Dress Goods.

The variety of printed muslins, sateens, fine ginghams, crepons and other summer dress goods has never been so truly artistic as now, and such goods have never been so well appreciated. The sateens are made up as handsomely as if they were of the finest silk. They are expected to keep clean at least the season through without washing, and so much work is put into them that it would be impossible to wash them, and so by next season some poorer girl will get them and be glad to make them over.

An Outing Waist.

A silk outing waist or blouse and stout leather belt and a reefer jacket belong with the skirt, and should match the skirt in color as nearly as possible, for all outing suits should be of subdued and ladylike colors. Gauntlet gloves of suede or dogskin are necessary to protect the hands. Others less strong would be useless. A divided skirt should be worn for mountain climbing or cycling, as it is light and far more comfortable and is never in the way.

KNOWN FOR GOOD VALUE

Suits FOR Boys ALL AGES | CLOTHING HATS, NECKWEAR, UNDERCLOTHING | Suits FOR Men! ALL SIZES!

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SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

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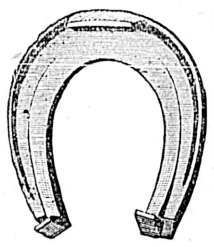

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NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B. C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap5 W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

TENDERS.

Notice to Contractors, Builders, Etc.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until Noon of Friday, 8 h July next, f r executing sundry Minor Works and Repairs at the Naval Establishments at Esquimalt.

Plans, Specifications and conditions of Contract may be seen at the office of the Clerk of Works in this Yard.

Tenders to be endorsed "Works" and addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES H. INNES, Naval Storekeeper, etc.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt. June 25, 1892. je26

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works hereby invites Architects to submit on or before the 30th September next (competitive) plans and estimates of cost for the construction of certain Provincial Government Buildings.

Particulars of competition and further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 16th June, 1892. ju18

AMENDED NOTICE.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1892.

SPRING ASSIZES.

(On Vancouver Island.)

Victoria.....Monday.....16th May
Nanaimo.....Tuesday.....7th June

(On Mainland.)

New Westminster..Wednesday.....1st June
Kamloops.....Monday.....6th June
Clinton.....Monday.....13th June

FALL ASSIZE.

(On Mainland.)

Richfield.....Monday.....12th Sept
Clinton.....Wednesday.....28 h Sept
Kamloops.....Monday.....3rd Oct
Lytton.....Monday.....10th Oct
New Westminster...Wednesday.....9th Nov

(On Vancouver Island.

Victoria.....Monday.....28th Nov
Nanaimo.....Tuesday.....6th Dec

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Examiners, acting under the provisions of section 20 of the "Provincial Land Surveyors' Act, 1789," has for good cause suspended Mr. S. P. Tuck from practising as a Surveyor of Lands within the Province of British Columbia for the period of six months from the date of this notice. Any surveys made by him during that period will be illegal.

TOM KAINS, Secretary Board of Examiners.

Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1892. je28

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until Noon of Monday, 1st of August next, for supplying such quantities of Salt Beef, Soft Bread, Lime, Lumber, Coffins and Graves, as may be required for Naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

JAMES H. INNES, Naval Storekeeper, etc.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, July 1, 1892. jy1

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Notice is hereby given that Point Ellice Bridge is Unsafe for Tramcar or Vehicle Traffic, and is hereby closed except to Pedestrians, until further notice,

By Order, E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., June 18, 1891.

NOTICE.

Mr. Alfred E. Allen has this day retired from the firm of Allen, Wilson & Creighton, tailors, of 62 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

The business will in future be carried on by Wilson & Creighton, who assume all liabilities of the late firm and take all credits and assets thereof. The name of the firm will from this date be Wilson & Creighton.

Dated Victoria, B.C., June 16th, 1892.

Witness: R. G. HOWELL. A. E. ALLEN, WILLIAM WILSON, JOHN W. CREIGHTON. ju17

NOTICE.

From and after date the brewery business of Loewen & Erb's Victoria Brewery will be carried on by the VICTORIA BREWING & ICE CO. (LD.)

Victoria, B.C., 18 May, 1892. my1

CHAS HAYWARD ESTABLISHED 1867 FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER 32 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA

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Once Tried, Always Smoked.

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Special to the COLONIST.]

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

The Adventurous Career of a Man of Check—Skeleton Gulch.

[Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.]

Nobody knew whence he came, and nobody could trace him after he got ready to go, but the adventurous career of the man of many different names in the states of Ohio and Indiana excited a good deal of admiration as well as disgust. Nine-tenths of the adult population of any country have more or less sympathy for a criminal, no matter what his crime, and an offender of supreme cheek and polite address has the whole field to himself. This man made his start in a small town in Ohio. He registered at the village inn as "James A. Gray, of New York." He was about twenty-five years old, good looking, well dressed, and he claimed to be rich and single.

The wealthiest man in the town was an old fellow named Arnold. He would lend money to his neighbors, but always at big interest and gilt edged security. He never speculated, gave to charity nor encouraged local improvements. He was so close fisted that he had the name of being a miser. He was so suspicious of strangers that he would not have taken a millionaire's check for ten dollars. The president of the village corporation was a leading merchant and accounted a shrewd man. He had a daughter twenty years old whom he held to be too good for any young man in that county. Within three days of his arrival James A. Gray had become friendly with the old miser and been introduced to the merchant's daughter by the merchant himself. Just six weeks to a day from the time he entered the village he was married to the girl and they started east to make a bridal tour and buy machinery for a carpet factory. Arnold and the merchant had each contributed $8,000 in cash and Gray had the money in his pocket. He deserted the bride in Boston and she was home within ten days.

The police record proved that just six weeks later he returned to the Buckeye State and settled down in a town about a hundred miles from the first. Here he gave his name as Charles White, and his address as San Francisco, and claimed to be the owner of a rich gold mine. He pretended to be looking for a brother he had not heard of for years, and everybody gave him all the assistance possible. His first move was to feel grateful to the sheriff of the county and let him into the mine on the ground floor. In other words, he sold the official a $10,000 interest for $3,000. The sheriff had a sister who had been a widow for three years. She was young, good looking and had $7,000 life insurance. As White was in a hurry to get back to his mine he fell in love, proposed, was accepted and the marriage took place on the forty-second day after he struck the town. He deserted his bride in Chicago, and he got $4,000 of her money to add to the $3,000 from the sheriff.

His next adventure took place in central Indiana. He made his appearance in a town of about 3,000 inhabitants under the name of George H. Tompkins. He claimed to be from Boston, looking for a site for a tool factory which should employ 200 men. His first move was to secure an option on a ten acre plat of ground. He then contracted for brick and lumber in large quantities, paying out about $500 more. Then he was ready to organize "The Indiana Tool company," and to fall in love with the daughter of the postmaster. The shares of the company were put at fifty dollars each, so that everybody could invest, and it was no trick at all to raise $20,000. Tompkins, of course, intended to get hold of this money, but was balked by the thick headedness of one of the stockholders. He had married the girl, however, and they started east on a bridal tour. It took him eighty days to bring things about in this instance, and all the boodle he got out of it was the $800 the postmaster gave his daughter as a wedding present. This did not begin to make him even, and he left her in Buffalo without a dollar.

For the next three months the rascal was probably lying low somewhere, but at the end of that time he reappeared in a country village not far from Cleveland under the name of Emerson Davis. He gave out that he was a wealthy philanthropist, looking for a good location to establish an institute for the free treatment of consumptives on a new medical theory, and he paid $200 for an option on fifty acres of land. In the town was a widow named Spooner, whose husband had died of consumption. On the third day of his arrival they were introduced. On the fourteenth they were married. It may seem very rapid work to you, but he did even better than that. His argument in this case was that he was in a great hurry to get his building under way, and that he had for the first time in his life met a woman who had inspired a tender passion in his heart. They did not go away on a bridal tour. He bustled around for a week or so, talking contracts and options, and then went up to Cleveland and returned no more. He took with him $2,000 of her money.

Warrants had been taken out against the man in every instance, but in no case had a reward been offered. For this reason only local officers were on the watch. After leaving Cleveland he brought up in western Indiana, pretty close to the Illinois line. He selected a small town again, and here he gave the name of Professor O. O. Johnson. His purpose was to open an academy, and when he had taken an option on a site and contracted for brick and lumber the town raised him $7,000 in cash. One of the female teachers in the Union school was a young woman named Hastings, who was the daughter of a wealthy farmer and had some property in her own name. It is a fact which can be substantiated by the police records of Cincinnati that the professor pushed his suit with such ardor that the two were married on the eleventh day of his residence in the town. A week later, having failed to make any money out of the transaction, he suddenly disappeared. The adventurer made a straight break for northern Ohio, and in a small railroad town he beat the record of rapid courtships. A restaurant near the depot was kept by a widow of the name of Albertson. She was thirty-six years of age and very plain looking, but in some way the scamp had learned that she had money in the bank. He introduced himself to her as a lecturer on phrenology, and expressed his desire to have a wife to travel with him. He saw her for the first time at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 6 in the evening they were married. A brother took the restaurant, the bride drew her money from the bank and next day the pair started for Cincinnati. On arriving there Professor Robertson, as the man called himself, tried to get her cash, and failing to do so walked off. Curiously enough it was this plain faced, uneducated woman who brought about the scamp's arrest. She returned home declaring vengeance, but it was a year and a half before she got it.

The papers had had very little to say about the marrying man. In some instances the affair had been hushed up and in others the man had disappeared in such a way that foul play was suspected or it could be concluded that he was out of his right mind. Between his marriage to Mrs. Albertson and his arrest, eighteen months later, he married six more women. On counting up it was found that he had six in each state. He had stuck to Ohio and Indiana, and some of his marriages were not over fifty miles apart. His last marriage was to a Miss Remington, of Indiana. He appeared in the town in which she lived under the name of John Worthington, and claimed to be a New York architect on a vacation. The courtship lasted only about sixty days, he claiming that he wanted to go abroad to study French architecture.

They spent their honeymoon in Paris and the bride was given $7,000 or $8,000 as a wedding present. They were at the depot to take the train when Mrs. Albertson came in on another and recognized the rascal even before she got off. She was not looking for him, but had come to visit a sister. She instantly denounced him, and was so emphatic that the bride fainted away and was returned to the house. Worthington was not in the least abashed. He blandly contended that it was a case of mistaken identity, and even suggested that he be detained by the officers of the law until the woman could get her brother there. To his chagrin, no doubt, this course was pursued. He was not locked up, but put under surveillance, and his easy demeanor and bland assurance satisfied most people that a mistake had been made. The brother came on and identified him. Worthington was still denying his identity as Professor Robertson when the affair got into the papers, and inside of ten days three of his other wives turned up. There were no less than seven of them present at his trial. From first to last he insisted that it was all a mistake, and stuck to it that he was John Worthington, architect, of New York.

The prosecution had provided for this contingency. A salesman for a New York house was in court on the day of examination, and also an architect from Indianapolis. Worthington had doubtless visited New York, but was not familiar with locations. When asked to locate the street in which he said he lived he made a bad mess of it. When examined in matters pertaining to architecture he showed his total ignorance of the profession. He had a good lawyer and made a good fight, but was held to the higher court and remanded to the county jail. He did not lose one iota of his cheek, however. He simply insisted that it was a case of mistaken identity which would be cleared up later on, and he was perfectly willing to go to jail during the interval. I said in the beginning of this story that nine-tenths of the adult population feel more or less sympathy for a criminal. I want to add that nine-tenths of the female sex feel a decided sympathy for a rascally adventurer who is young and good looking. Worthington had an average of twenty-five bouquets per day. The women carpeted his cell, sent him chairs and books and eatables, and it is a straight fact that most of his wives called on him and shed tears and hoped he would not be sent to prison.

The turnkey at the jail was an old man—the father-in-law of the sheriff. The sheriff had a daughter sixteen years old. When the old man realized the extent of public sympathy he was considerably affected and inclined to be as lenient as possible. When the young miss heard the sympathetic words of the callers and noticed tears in the eyes of the more emotional, she made the rascal her hero and fell in love with him. He was quick to read her feelings and to encourage her. I believe that ten out of the twelve wives visited Worthington in jail. In each instance they arrived in town with blood in their eyes and thirsting for vengeance. In some cases the turnkey took pistols and daggers away from them before they were admitted. The adventurer himself told the sheriff that there was not one of the lot who did not fall upon his shoulder and weep and forgive him, and each and every one left him what money she could spare. It is presumed that he promised each one to return to her alone if he escaped prison. The wives were so jealous of each other that four of them had a regular hair pulling match when they happened to meet one day in front of the jail.

Worthington would have been convicted offhand by any jury in the land, although by the date of his trial most of his wives would have refused to testify against him. He knew what was in store for him and he didn't want any of it. He slyly encouraged the sheriff's daughter in her feelings and flattered the old turnkey, and a week before the date of his trial he walked out of the jail. The girl found opportunity to get hold of the keys and let him out. They had planned an elopement. She bought railroad tickets, gave him the time of the train and he went to the depot as soon as clear of the jail. She joined him in time for the train, but the fellow seemed to have a bit of conscience left. He fixed up a plan for her to meet him in Indianapolis three days later and saw her start for the jail residence before he took the train. His escape was not discovered until next morning and he was never recaptured. For five years no one heard of the slick rascal.

Then one day, as a Mississippi river steamboat landed at Columbus, Ky., a lone woman got aboard and walked up to a man on the promenade deck and shot him dead. Her defence was that he had married and abandoned her and married again without a divorce. He had given the name of Thomas, but there was no question but that he was the adventurer who had left twelve wives behind him in the north.

SKELETON GULCH.

It is a strange scene here this August morning in the camp on the upper forks of the Big Cheyenne river, Dakota, with the Black Hills looming up in the west. There are six emigrant wagons in camp—gold seekers and their families hurrying to the new El Dorado. There are half a dozen horsemen besides, making fourteen men in all. Breakfast has been prepared and eaten, and thirteen of the men are sitting in a circle. The other occupies the centre tied hand and foot. The women and children look on from a distance and speak in whispers.

Is it a trial by jury? No. There is no need of a trial. Last night this man attempted robbery, murder and flight. Accident aided his capture, and when he found himself baffled he cursed the companions with who he had traveled for many days, and boasted that he had meant to poison them all had not circumstances prevented. He is guilty on his own admission. He is still cursing the luck which betrayed him. He is to die, but how? That is the point the council will decide. Listen! The leader of the party is speaking:

"All in favor of shooting hold up the right hand! Six hands up. All in favor of hanging hold up the same hand! Six hands up. It's a tie. I vote agin' both. Take him up that ravine!"

The White Hills are right here to the left, and the mouth of a dark and rugged gulch is only fifty rods away. Four stalwart men pick the prisoner up and carry him along. The leader goes to one of the wagons and secures chains and tools and follows on. The prisoner struggles and curses and reviles as he is carried along, but no man replies to him. They have not advanced forty feet into the gulch before they are in twilight. Lanterns are lighted and they move along for a hundred feet more. Neither sunshine nor the light of day has touched this spot since the creation of the continent. It has been midnight here for thousands of years. It is doubtful if eyes other than those of serpents and fierce wild beasts have ever rested upon these wet and slimy rocks.

"Halt! Here is the spot!"

The men group about the prisoner, who has suddenly been awed to silence, and the leader passes a stout chain around the man's body, and uses a bowlder for an anvil as he rivets it. Then with cold-chisel and hammer he works a hole into a rock projecting from the side, and at the end of half an hour his task is finished. The growl of the grizzly as he made his way up and down and the hiss of the serpent when disturbed by the fall of a stone have been heard down here in this awful darkness, but never before the blows of a hammer or the whisper of human voices.

"For God's sake take me out and shoot or hang me!"

So cries the prisoner as the men gather below him and are ready to go. No answer. They hold up the lanterns to see that he is safely fastened and then turn their backs on him and disappear.

"Have mercy on me! Come back and shoot me here!"

They hear his voice and the clanking of his chains, but no one turns his head—no one pleads for him. They emerge into the sunshine, hitch up their horses, take their places as on the day before and in twenty minutes the rear wagon is out of sight.

Up the gulch the man stands listening. He is hoping that some one will return. There are women and children with the train; they will surely plead for him. The winny of a horse and the shout of a driver comes faintly to his ears through that pitch black darkness, but only once. Then all is quiet. An hour ago his eyes were blazing with fury and his speech was loud and vindictive. His eyes look terror now, and his lips are so dry that not a whisper could pass over them.

Ah! Is some one returning—some one who has voted that he must die, but who will place the muzzle of a revolver to his breast and kill him out of pity? There are soft footsteps—some one is surely coming! No! 'Tis the drip! drip! drip! of the water as it falls off the shelf above and strikes on the rocky bed of the gulch. He groans and curses and cries out. The rock behind him is damp. He turns and licks it to cool his parched tongue and fevered lips. One at the mouth of the gulch could hear him pant as he tugs at his chain—as he tries it link by link—as he sways to the right and left and puts forth the strength of an ox. The cry of despair he utters when he realizes his utter helplessness reaches the treetops far above as they bathed in the bright sunshine, and he sinks down exhausted and unconscious.

Night has come. Now and then there is a horrible clanking of chains; now and then the sound of a human voice talking and laughing. But for that ceaseless drip of water the solitude would be that of the grave. But for the fiery orbs of that wild beast creeping down the gulch to investigate the strange sounds heard at intervals, the darkness would be that of the first day of creation. Listen!

I got away from them in the darkness and they can't find the trail—ha! ha! ha! They had money and I was bound to have it! D'd the fools think I was going to dig and delve for gold in the earth! I'd have wiped out the whole lot if I hadn't lost my bottle of poison—every last one of 'em! It's all right, though—ha! ha! ha!"

Raving? Yes! The solitude and the darkness and the thought of to-morrow and the next day and the next have driven him to insanity. He will live on for several days yet, but God has been more merciful than man. Those who doomed him may never return, but hunters and prospectors and Indians will stand here and cry out in horror at the sight of a dead body supported by a rusting chain. No man will utter a prayer over it—no man give it burial. They will go away to speak of "Skeleton Gulch" and to shiver about their camp fires as they recall its awful blackness and solitude.

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Empress of Japan	June 18	June 26
Empress of China	July 9	July 17
Empress of India	July 30	August 7
Empress of Japan	August 20	August 28
Empress of China	Sept. 10	Sept. 18
Empress of India	October 1	

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10.15 a.m.	Lv. Seattle	Lv.	3.00 a.m.
1.30 p.m.	Lv. Pt. Townsend	Lv.	11 45 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	Ar. Victoria	Lv.	8.30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND MAIL ROUTE.

STEAMER EDITH.

11.00 p.m.	Lv. *Seattle	Ar.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 a.m.	Lv. Pt. Madison	Lv.	2.10 p.m.
3 00 a.m.	Lv. Pt. Gamble	Lv.	11 00 a.m.
4.00 a m.	Lv. Pt. Ludlow	Lv.	10.00 a.m.
6 00 a.m.	Ar. Pt. Townsend ‡	Lv.	8.00 a.m.

* Daily ex. Sunday. † Daily ex. Saturday ‡ Daily except Monday.

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" Comox " Nanaimo, Fridays, 7.00 "
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For freight or passage apply on board. feb

C. Navigation Co., Limited

Time Table No. 17, takes effect April 1, 1892.

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Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 clock. Wednesdays and Fridays at o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 5 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.

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For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

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The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager,

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. ds

RAILWAYS

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 16,

To take effect at 8.00 a. m. on Friday April 29th, 1892. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Miles from Victoria	STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sundays.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	VICTORIA	Dp 8.00	Dp 3.04	Ar 12.25	Ar 8.00
7	RUSSELLS	8.04	3.08	12.14	7.46
12	ESQUIMALT	8.10	3.16	12.11	7.38
17	COLWOOD	8.13	3.19	11.47	7.28
20	SUMMIT SIDING	8.36	3.36	11.10	6.39
25	SHAWNIGAN LK	9.14	4.15	10.24	6.37
31	COBBLE HILL	9.35	4.37	10.07	6.11
35	MALAHAT	9.41	4.47	10.02	6.05
42	KOKSILAH	9.57	5.02	9.47	5.52
46	DUNCANS	10.07	5.12	9.37	5.42
51	SAMENOS	10.16	5.22	9.28	5.32
56	CHEMAINUS	10.26	5.32	9.20	5.15
62	OYSTER BAY SG	10.44	5.49	9.05	4.44
73	NANAIMO	11.10	6.22	Ar 8.40	Dp 4.10
78	WELLINGTON	Ar 11.15	Ar 6.31	Dp 8.10	A

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Return Tickets will be issued between a points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

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NYE'S GUINEA ALARM.

The Sweet Throated Guinea that Lifts up its Voice—Bill Discovers a Sure Way

To Wake up a Domestic in the Morning—It Never Fails—A Talk With Depew.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.]

BUCK SHOALS, N. C., July.

Thanks are due and hereby extended to a large number of correspondents who have kindly replied by mail to my inquiry regarding the use and abuse of the guinea hen. Many have written me from all over the Union, carefully signing a nom de plume to their letters, and telling me why the guinea is valuable. Eighteen postal cards from the Indian territory are signed by Cherokee gentlemen with whom I have not been corresponding for many years, owing to a feeling of impatience which I have maintained toward them since I learned that they were to blame for my being short a couple of grandparents.

Two long communications also regarding the guinea come from the west dated Cherokee Strip. This, I judge, is the name of the postoffice and has nothing to do with the Indians' method of dress.

Oogoolah-pah-na-po-kah, late chief of the Brule Appetite tribe, says that we should not run down the guinea hen. That is true, Oogoolah-pah-na-po-kah, we should not run her down, because we can't. Who ever saw a guinea hen that had run down? If you wish to be alarmed during the night you can set your guinea on that hour and she will awaken you. She will not run down.

We had a domestic once who had just arrived from Europe, and her rest had been broken up on the steamer, she said, by the gayety of the first cabin, and the routs and balls which she could not get out of very well without giving offense. Her name was Tootie Tooterson, and I afterward learned that her rest on board was marred by a restless elephant that occupied the stateroom next to hers, and not by the gayety of the first cabin at all, as she was not in touch with same.

She slept very soundly while at our house as cook, and irritated me by neglecting to get up in time for breakfast. The life of a cook is such that unless she gets up prior to her breakfast and takes some exercise she is almost sure to get ossification of the thought ganglia and coma of the diapason.

So we got an alarm clock for her and set it on 4 o'clock. It was one of those alarm clocks which fetch loose in the early gray of morning like a misunderstanding between a xylophonic conclave and a boiler works, but Tootie Tooterson, tired and full of fatigue and raw dried apples, of which she was passionately fond, slept on and on and on.

THE GUINEA HEN AS AN ALARM CLOCK.

An actor man who went abroad for the purpose of doing up Henry Irving on his own ground came home on the same steamer with Tootie. He had the stateroom prior to or forward of the elephant, while Tootie was abaft. He said that in proportion to her size she was every bit as seasick as the elephant was. So he was sorry for us when he learned that a frowning Providence had selected us for the purpose of refitting and refurnishing and also doing the interior decorating of her famine works.

She was real hungry, with a tendency toward dried apples in a raw state, preferring those that had been dried on a string. Not being familiar with the English language, she often neglected sometimes to cut the string, and thus Col. Gastric had his hands full, and Tootie would moan in her sleep, and moan and moan and moan.

But she did not wake up, even when the hand to hand struggle with the alarm clock came. Even the fire department and police waked up, but Tootie did not. She kicked out another round from the foot of her bed and slept on with her arm beneath her head, so I am told.

I never saw any one sleep harder or shake the soot down from the inside of the chimney any more than she did. Even after she got to putting the alarm clock in her bed and it got to pulling the straw out of the mattress and scattering the linen over the room at 4 o'clock she slept as calmly and almost as unruffledly as though she had been in the morgue.

It was then that I bought the stock of 4 o'clock guineas owned by a poultry show and placed them under the window of Tootie Tooterson, the European Slumberer.

She's in the asylum now, but they tell me that after 4 o'clock she is wide awake, and people who have families dependent on them go away from there as soon as they can.

I am sorry that she lost her mind, of course, but I feel worse for the person who found it; for once when she was cooking for us, and also taking care of the horse, she dusted my mantel, and not understanding our language, at least fully as to idioms, etc., she drank my lung medicine at one time and left in its place a similar bottle containing a rare little lizard in alcohol which my little daughter and arranged for her collection.

I did not notice the lizard till the bottle got quite low, as it was a small lizard and quiet, being dead, but it has cast a shadow over my whole life and turned my love for lung medicine into loathing.

This year the guinea is amusing us here in our North Carolina home. So also is a red cow whom we call Fair R samond. We milk her on horseback, cross country. She is a mountain cow and loves freedom. She was sired by Arnold Winkelried, by William Tell, dam Joan of Arc. I never saw a cow so fond of freedom and unbleached muslin with dew on it as she is.

Fair Rosamond holds her head high and will go over a nine rail fence with a cellar door tied on her horns, yet never even knock a sliver off the top rail or scratch her person.

DISCOVERING THE LIZARD.

Conversing the other day with my friend Plum Levi, formerly of Blue Ruin, I learned that the colored man of the south most generally, if he commits a hanging offense, mostly expects to get hanged. They are much like white people in that regard, and rather pride themselves in the belief that the Caucasian has no monopoly on eternal punishment. One colored neighbor of mine, a very well informed man, tells me that he has every reason to believe that since the emancipation satan has made several changes, and among the rest has discharged his gallery ticket man and put a colored man in his place on the door.

Little Prairie Flower, Waukegan, Ills., writes that she is studying ornithology in life's meridian, and wants to know what an elk is.

The true American elk, or Alces Americanus, is often confused with the Alces Malchis, a species of overgrown deer frequenting the northern portion of Europe and Asia. It is also sometimes mixed up with the Irish elk, or Megaceros Hibernicus and B. P. O. of E.

Audubon says that the true American elk may be detected by his wild undergrowth of horns and the presence of a bald spot between the nostrils. In the B. P. O. of E., however, this spot is found between the organ of ideality and love of home.

The Alces Americanus may be detected, therefore, by the bald spot and by his wearing a pair of waste paper baskets for horns.

The American elk is not carniverous, but kindly in disposition unless picked on. He feeds upon celery and other tender truck and quenches his thirst on apollinaris water. He is generous to a fault. Also to those in want. Naturalists should not confuse the nocturnal and benevolent elk of America with the smart Alick of Europe.

John Lawrence Sullivan, with whom I once collaborated in the authorship of a novel, was at one time an Elk, but the order withdrew from him hurredly and has been sitting with closed doors ever since, fearing that he may drop in some evening without the password and salute the worthy chief with one of those grand hailing signs of distress which do so much toward breaking down one's health.

The B. P. O. E. is also called The Best People On Earth, and does much good, making life brighter and more desirable whenever the weary heart is bound down considerably and liable to grow that way.

Speaking of politics, as I see now and then an allusion to same in my weekly paper, reminds me of a little conversation I once had with Mr. Depew regarding the fatal results of humor on statesmanship. The discussion arose, I think, from an allusion of mine to the general gravity noticeable in The Congressional Record and even in the proceedings of parliament, although, as Mr. Depew admitted, the British are a humor loving people, preserving and pondering over some of their jokes for years before they will even laugh at them.

He told me once that Garfield said to him that early in life he learned the fact that if he wished to advance as a statesman he must not allow himself to be humorous, so he throttled every desire himself to make a joke in order to be president, "and," says Mr. Depew, "he warned me to beware of humor as fatal to political preferment. What do you think about it?"

I spoke up and said about as follows: "If you really want to put yourself where Mr. Garfield is—viz., in the bottom of a dark grave, two or three miles from town and far from postal facilities, in order that your vignette may be printed on the ill ventilated face of a five dollar bill which lies at the bottom of the sock of a soiled dove—now is your time to throttle the heaven born smile and the light hearted bon mot. I will answer your dinner invitation for you so long as old Colonel Gastric can lift his arm to his head or the tired Follicle rise to greet the frosted cake. But, begging your pardon," I said, "you are greater than Garfield if greatness is what you're after, and——

"As for fun!

"And victuals!

"And friends!

"George Washington was a wall flower, a poor boy at a frolic, compared with yourself. It is an ideal existence. The president is your serf and mine, a well paid but pallid vassal, with the cockroaches of the White House in his victuals and the wet umbrella of every jobless yahoo under the sun in his hallrack. He must be open day and night. His wife and his children belong not to him, but to the kodacker and the grave. His days and his nights belong to the public, and I would rather be a union depot without a crime than the president and body servant of sixty millions of people, each one of whom has the right to hang his warm, wet mackintosh across the baby's crib or go into the yard and count the wash."

It was at this time that we both made a solemn promise never to allow our names to be used, no matter how good our health might be.

BILL NYE.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON CLEVELAND.

(From the July Forum.)

What are the political issues of the impending canvass? Some of them are old, as old as the National Government, and likely long to continue; others are new and of a passing character. These issues, new and old, may be enumerated somewhat as follows:

1. The economic and commercial system, commonly known as protective, based upon the idea that it is the business of governments artificially to foster, or even to call into existence, various branches of industry.

2. The purification and reform of the civil service; or, as Mr. Carl Schurtz once tersely expressed it, "the disestablishment of the spoils system," the system which the Jacksonian Democracy introduced into the administration of our Government.

3. What is known as the "currency question," now taking the form of a demand for the free coinage of silver at the national mint at an artificial ratio with gold.

4. The pension system.

What is the attitude of Mr. Cleveland so far as these issues are concerned? He has been called upon officially to confront them all, and on no occasion, so far as I know, has he failed to make his position understood, or to give the party of which he was the head a distiact, recognized and creditable lead. He has not shuffled or vacillated; he, at least upon these issues, has emitted no uncertain sound. In this respect the line of responsible public action he has pursued has been in agreeable contrast with that usually pursued by politicians, not only of the present, but of all time. The crying sin of cattle of that class, especially in these days of many newspapers and much rapid communication, is their constant endeavor to catch quickly and to reflect correctly public sentiment, and neither to think nor to speak for themselves. Continually playing a game of political chess and small party tactics, they are very chary of enunciating any political principles by which they are prepared to stand or fall, unless such principles are time-honored political platitudes of orthodox party shibboleth. But such has not been the practice of Mr. Cleveland. In high public position he has stood forth a clean-cut political character, a man with the courage of his convictions.

A PRETTY QUARREL.

Sir Alexander Cockburn and Sir Edwin Landseer were one day dining at a table where the conversation was cheerful and varied. Sir Alexander was Lord Chief-Justice of England, and Sir Edwin was, perhaps, the most eminent English artist of his time. By and bye, some one spoke of Shakespeare, and Landseer remarked that the poet had made a mistake in causing his hunted stag to shed "big round tears." "Now," said he, "I have made stags my especial study, and I know, for a fact, that it is quite impossible for them to shed tears." Most of the guests were inclined to accept this as an innocent, if not very valuable, commentary; but Cockburn turned upon the speaker, and asked him in a loud voice: "And don't you think you are committing a most unwarrantable impertinence in criticising Shakespeare?" The explosion of a bomb could not have created greater dismay. Landseer, the most sensitive of mortals, turned pale, and Cockburn continued to glare at him. The host, as soon as possible, broke up the party and bundled his quarrelsome guests off into the garden. Now came another difficulty. The house was six miles from town, and, as it was Sunday evening, no cabs were to be had. Landseer must return in Cockburn's carriage. To that end, the host made every possible effort to bring about a reconciliation. He entreated the artist to forget and forgive. "Remember, Sir Edwin," said he, "that long after he had joined all the other chief-justices and is forgotten, your name will remain as that of the greatest English painter of this or any other age." "That's true," said Sir Edwin; "and I am willing to make it up and ride home with him. But he'd be ter know that if he begins again, I'm the man to get down, take off my coat, and fight him in the lanes." Then the Lord Chief-Justice was told that Landseer was willing to shake hands and go home with him. "I won't take him," said he curtly, and drove away alone.

Oh, My Head!

THAT splitting headache, aching brow and irritable feeling can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for headache, constipation and all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Consolidation of the Criminal Law Bill, and the "Rights" of the Upper Chamber.

The Castigation of Sir Richard Cartwright—Effective Work of B.C's Representatives.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 2.—The fact that the House of Commons sat for 10 hours is conclusive that we have reached the fag end of the session. During this week, although we have had two holidays, business has gone through with a rush, and the only thing to prevent prorogation taking place within the next seven days is the fact of the gentlemen of the Upper Chamber insisting upon their rights. Once or twice I have referred to a Government measure which has been before the House this session, namely, the Bill consolidating the Criminal Law. This bill is a bulky document which contains 1,007 clauses, and, in addition, over 70 pages of forms, the whole being comprised in a volume of 334 pages. The commons have disposed of the Bill, and, despite the fact that it was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses for consideration, several changes have been made in the different clauses, so much so, that in order to obtain a thorough grasp of the position in which it now stands the Bill requires to be reprinted. Messieurs les senateurs are to have the Bill before them next week and it is the insistence of these gentlemen that the volume shall be reprinted which is likely to delay prorogation. The senators are great sticklers for formality, but one would think, in a matter of this kind where urgency is needed, and, more particularly, as the best lawyers in the Senate are already acquainted with the scope of the Bill, that no objection would have been raised if the Premier had concisely indicated the changes which have been made by the Commons. But, no; this would not suffice, and, forsooth, the Commons will have to wait until the hon. gentlemen in the Upper chamber have carefully digested the provisions of the Bill. In addition to this measure, the Redistribution Bill has not reached the Senate, so that it is extremely likely the Commons will have to wait a day or two after their labors are concluded before the senators complete their work.

THE SENSATION OF THE WEEK.

The sensation of the week has undoubtedly been Sir John Thompson's castigation of Sir Richard Cartwright. I have heard some memorable speeches in the Canadian House of Commons, speeches eloquent and impressive. Sir John Thompson's speech of the other evening cannot be characterised as eloquent, but it was certainly impressive, so much so, that the financial critic of the Opposition squirmed under it like a trodden worm. It was one of the most caustic utterances which I have ever heard, and the general verdict, both of Grit and Tory is, that it was richly merited. As your readers are doubless well aware Sir Richard Cartwright is not revered by many on the ministerial benches; in fact it is questionable whether he is liked by the majority of those who sit behind him. His venomous tongue, his bad temper and lack of judgment have done a great deal towards turning votes which otherwise might have been cast for the Reformers, into a Conservative camp. The Hansard for years past has been occupied, column after column, with speeches by Sir Richard Cartwright, all in the same strain, "the corruption of the Government," "blue ruin," "decadence of the country;" everything that could injure Canada in the eyes of the world has been raked up by him and embalmed in the pages of the Official Debates. Your readers need not be reminded that only a few months ago Sir Richard summarized one of his speeches in the shape of a letter to the London Economist, perhaps, the leading financial paper in the world, but even in the motherland, Cartwright's reputation it so well known that his unpatriotic action had little effect. The Economist letter created a good deal of ill-feeling in Parliament, and, coupled with the nasty remarks he has let drop on two or three occasions, doubtless led the Minister of Justice to administer the tongue-thrashing which he gave to Sir Richard the other night. It is said that Sir John has been waiting for such an opportunity, and when the opportunity did arrive he utilized it to the utmost limit. Never in my life have I heard anything more effective. Fortified by the cheers of his supporters, the leader of the House laid on with a will, the climax being reached when he offered on behalf of the Government to furnish a bonus to any constituency to return Sir Richard Cartwright in the event of South Oxford desiring to part company with the rueful knight. The speech has been the talk of the lobbies, nay, I may say of the whole country. Requests for copies of the Hansard have come in from all parts and none can be had for either love or money.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

The feeling in favor of a permanent increase to the sessional indemnity culminated this week in a large deputation of Conservative members waiting upon the Government to urge that the increase be granted. They made out a fairly strong case but were reminded by the Premier of the serious nature of the demand. An addition of $150,000 annually to the cost of legislation is a sum of considerable magnitude, and if that amount were added to the vote for the proposed Fast Atlantic Steamship service, there is no question but that the service would be a reality within a very short time. The pressure for the indemnity upon the Government is very strong and it may be that they will have to give way, but if they do, it is morally certain that the country will not approve of the Government's decision. The Government, however, will have no alternative in face of the unanimously expressed wish of the House. For, a though no Reformers accompanied the deputation, it is understood that, with the exception of Mr. McMullen, they are in thorough accord with the request which is made. I notice that the St. John Sun, the leading organ of the Government in N. B., to hand this morning, enters an emphatic protest against the increase, and says if members of Parliament had only shown to the ministry how the sessions of Parliament might be shortened, in that way expense might be saved to the representatives of the people and far better service rendered to the country.

GRIT FRIENDLINESS FOR B. C.

A week or two ago the ex-Minister of the Interior, Mr. "Philosopher" Mills, raised the question of the right of B. C. to six representatives in the House of Commons, and it was only after a little constitutional information had been supplied him by Mr. Mara and Mr. Corbould, that Mr. Mills took back what he had said and repudiated any desire to deprive B. C. of her just rights. This week also Mr. Mills was the first to raise the question as to the utility of the subsidy for steam communication between San Francisco and Victoria. He took the ground that the well-known legal maxim applied in this case, that where the reason ceases, the rule ceases; and if the Government could make it clear, as he thought they could, that when the arrangement was made for the service with the B. C. Government it was for the purpose of establishing communication between B. C. and other portions of the Dominion, and as a more effective means of communication had been established that arrangement was at an end. He therefore suggested that a case might be framed for submission to the Supreme Court, and if all the facts were stated he thought it could be shown that this arrangement was entered into for a purpose, which purpose had been attained, and the expenditure need not be continued. Mr. Fraser, member for Guysborough, and Dr. Landerkin, two other well known Grits, joined Mr. Mills in condemnation of the payment of the subsidy. Mr. Foster, however, pointed out that the stipulations in the terms of union with B. C. were very explicit. When an effort was made to cancel this contract three or four years ago the people of the Province rigidly insisted upon its being carried out to the letter, and the effort to abrogate the arrangement fell through. Mr. Foster further pointed out that it could scarcely be said that the service to San Francisco fulfilled no useful purpose. When Mr McLelan was negotiating with the company which ran the steamers to 'Frisco under the contract, they declared their willingness to keep on the boat even though the subsidy was not granted. Mr. Foster admitted that the circumstances had changed since the arrangement with B. C. was made, but the terms of the conditions made with the Province had not changed one iota, and unless the Province chose to change it, the Dominion Government had no alternative but to continue as usual. He expressed his preference that the amount of the annual subsidy should be devoted to some more useful purpose in B. C., such, for instance, as improving postal communication with other districts not well served. However, that was a matter which rested entirely with the Province. The Grits did not have the discussion all their own way as Mr. Gordon entered an emphatic protest against the proposition of Mr. Mills and Mr. Fraser. He claimed that the steamers were of great benefit to the Province and expressed his surprise that anyone should endeavor to break the solemn compact which had been entered into. The subject dropped at this point, but the matter is one which your people might watch with advantage as it is evident from the fact of the Grits bringing up this matter nearly every year that they deem the subsidy withdrawn.

MR. GORDON TO THE FORE.

Some people may, perhaps, incline to the opinion that the members from your Province do not make their voices heard sufficiently in the House of Commons. Mr. Gordon this week has asserted himself on B. C. matters and to considerable advantage. In supply, when a number of appropriations were being passed, the member for Vancouver district, took occasion to press the claims of B. C. for better lighting. He made a strong claim for more lights for the harbor of Nanaimo. He pointed out that as far back as 1872, when Sir Hector Langevin visited the Province, he reported upon the necessity of lighting the entrance to that harbor, but up to the present it has been deemed more important to light other points leading to other ports. Mr. Gorden asked the Government to place two small lights as experiments in that Harbor next year. Mr. Foster promised that light buoys and automatic buoys would probably be placed there, but Mr. Gordon insisted that this was not sufficient, and that a lighthouse was really required. He could not, however, get any further promise than the Department would take the matter into consideration.

Subsequently Mr. Gordon called attention to the dismissal of the fishery guardians of Vancouver Island, and wanted to know why no others had been appointed. He reminded the House that there are eight or ten valuable rivers containing fish on Vancouver Island, and twenty or thirty fine lakes where fish have been plentiful. He insisted that guardians should be appointed to look after the fisheries at the proper season. Mr. Foster, who labored under the disadvantage of having to speak for Mr. Tupper, who is now in England, said there was an increase in this vote for British Columbia, which was, no doubt, intended to provide for proper inspection and overseers. The inspector for British Columbia, he added, had instructions to employ what help is necessary to protect those rivers.

Nice line of Baby Carriages, at Weiler Bros., with wood or wire wheels.

PLATFORM AND STAGE.

"The Fast Mail" Victorians Did Not Catch—A Dose of Laugh Medicine.

Frank Daniel's Little Joke—The Show Should Have Gone With the Trunk.

THE FAST MAIL, Lincoln Carter's realistic melodrama, which was to have delighted Victorians last evening, did not come. The reason given for the cancellation of the date was that the management hearing that there were several cases of smallpox here, considered that it would injure their business elsewhere if they played the city. While Mr. Carter is no doubt the best judge in matters affecting his own business, Victorians cannot but regret the loss of a play so highly spoken of wherever it has been produced. They still hope, however, that another date will be arranged before the company returns to its Eastern home.

"Natural Gas," July 18 and 19, is now the next booking at The Victoria. As the name would suggest, it is a farce-comedy of the prevailing popular order, without very much plot and no apology for the omission, but overflowing with comical specialties, ridiculous situations and catchy songs. The play as a whole resembles in construction "A Turkish Bath," and Hoyt's absurdities, and while it does not possess any merit that can be critically analysed, has that indefinite something that provokes continual laughter, and gives a good rest and refreshing sleep after a hard day's work. In other words, Natural Gas is pleasantly intoxicating, and leaves no headache in the morning.

Frank Daniels, the comedian, contrives to enjoy life as it passes, and one of his sources of enjoyment is that fund of unctuous humor which he possesses. Not long ago he was in Providence, and while he was at breakfast in the hotel one morning he was annoyed by the attentions of a colored waiter, who sought assiduously to scrape acquaintance with him. This negro, as good-natured a creature as ever carried a tray, made himself painfully busy about the table, rearranging the dishes, brushing away crumbs and doing this thing and everything that could possibly serve as an excuse for his presence.

"'Scuse me, boss," said he, "but hain't I seen yo' afore—seen yo' in New York, hain't I?"

"No," answered Mr. Daniels, shortly, "I have never been in New York."

A pause, during which the negro industriously rearranged the dishes on the table, was broken finally by the negro remarking:

"Dat surprises me; I's shuah—yes, sah, I's almo' willin' to swar I see yo' 'bout free mont's ago on der corner of Broadway an' Twenty-Third street."

"No," repeated Mr. Daniels, "I have never been in New York in my life."

"'Scuse me, boss," asked the negro, after another pause, "but would yo' min' tellin' me wot yo' p'ofession is?"

"I have no objection whatever," answered Mr. Daniels; "I am a peripatetic Thespian."

This knocked the negro speechless for some time, but he continued to busy himself rearranging the glassware and crockery. Finally he abandoned all further persuit with a sigh. "Boss," said he in a tone of hopeless resignation, "boss, yo' done got me that time, shuah!"

Mr. Alexander Salvini began his engagement at the Boston theatre, two months ago, before an enormous audience, appearing as D'Artagnan in "The Three Guardsmen," a part in which he has been seen many times, and which he acts with great vigor, brilliancy and effect. Says the Drama: "There is nothing new to be said of the assumption. It was received with great enthusiasm, and the pleasure it afforded was amply evinced by the hearty applause that attended it at every important stage. The effort is remarkable for its unflagging virility. The support was not specially strong, though Miss Maud Dixon may be commended for the sincerity and the warmth of her performance of Constance, and Miss de Forrest for the vivid intensity of her acting as Lady Winter."

Middaugh's musical comedy company and gold band producing "Our German Ward" will open their season at Frendship, N.Y., August 15, and play direct to the coast via the Northern Pacific railroad, returning East over the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe route to Kansas City. They are due in Victoria about December 1, and will do a large business in the Sound country.

Beach and Mabin's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, which recently organized in Seattle, and opened at Everett, has disbanded and will defer its tour until September 1, when George E. Beach will take a large company and tour the coast.

While loading the scenery and baggage of "The Midnight Alarm" on the steamer at Vancouver, Wash., a trunk containing the valuable wardrobe of Miss Hunter, the leading lady, was lost overboard.

Charles Frohman, the owner of "Jane," "Lost Paradise," "Gloriana," and many other attractions, arrived in New York, from Europe, on the 22d.

Miss Mamie Earl, leading lady of the "Fast Mail" Company, is a sister of the popular soubrette, Eva Earl French, of Seattle.

James T. Powers, who made fame and fortune on receiving "A Straight Tip," will star next season in a new comedy, known as "A Mad Bargain."

Sybil Johnstone, who succeeded in making doubtful fame with "The Clemenceau Case," is dying, at her husband's home on East Fourteenth street, New York.

John E. Rice has left the Belmour-Gray Company, and is in Centralia. The rumor that he is to star Miss Esther Lyons, next season is not correct.

For a Few Days Only,

At the White House, bargains in all departments. Blouses, from 50c upward. Remnants. Henry Young & Co.

"PERFECTLY WONDERFUL."

I was sitting in a depot waiting room recently, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press, when two women came in and sat down so near me that I could not help hearing everything they said particularly as the one who did nearly all the talking spoke in a high key. "Yes," she said, the moment she had seated herself, "I've been to see Mme C., the clarryvoyant, and it was perfectly wonderful what she told me; perfectly wonderful. They needn't no one try to tell me hereafter that there ain't nothing in clarryvoyance, for I know better. She told me things that no livin' human mortal could of told her about me." "What did she tell you?" asked the other woman. "Well, the first thing she told me was that I was a married woman. The minnit I went into a room she says, says she, 'I don't think you're a single woman.' 'No,' says I. 'I ain't.' And then she went on and told me more things about my affairs than I sposed anybody knew. She told me I'd have trouble with a dark complected woman, and I know just who that is; and she told me to look out for a light complected woman, and I know exactly who that is; and she warned me against a certain person who is trying to do me an injury, and I know exactly who that is; and she said I'd get an important letter soon; and she thinks I'm to go on a journey soon; and she says I'll outlive my husband by ten or twelve years, and then we must both look out for a certain person with black or brown eyes and dark hair who would do us an injury if she could. I know who she meant. Then she said we were likely to inherit a large fortune soon from a totally unexpected source, and that it wouldn't upset us a bit to get it. She just went on in that way telling me more things that I'd no idea anybody on earth knew. I know that there is something in clarryvoyance."

SUCCI'S MADNESS.

The Italian fasting man has succumbed to the fate which many of his compatriots anticipated for him—he has lost his reason and is now an inmate of the asylum of Saint Anne in Paris. It is not so long ago that he was in London repeating, or attempting to repeat, the continuous abstention from food which had procured him such notoriety in Florence and elsewhere. He broke down, it will be remembered, and the failure to accomplish the self-imposed fast on his mind, which, at the best, could never be called sound. From London he repaired to Paris, and there, it seems, such mental sanity as he preserved gave way, and, after comporting himself in an obstreperous and even wild manner on the Boulevard des Italiens, he was removed by the Commissary of Police, protesting that he was the "Emperor Cæsar." This was on the night of the 29th ult., but some days before he had been observed by his Parisian neighbors to be dejected, taciturn and troubled—in the state, in fact, which usually precedes an outburst of mania. At the infirmary of the depot to which he was taken by the Commissary his demeanour became hourly more excited, and he passed the night in a furiously maniacal condition, shouting, gesticulating and blaspheming in the polyglot dialect, of which he is a master. Seen next day at noon by Dr. Garnier, he was pronounced to be laboring under the form of a mania known as "religious persecution," not actually dangerous to himself or to bystanders, but apt, in all likelihood, to become so. This development of insanity is often a derivative from what Italian alienists classify as "megalomania,"—the madness of self exaltation, of which, in the spring of 1888, when he performed his great festing feat in Florence, he betrayed the premonitory symptoms. Those who saw him at that time, watched night and day by relays of medical undergraduates in his room attached to the Instuto di Studi Superiori, could not fail to detect the deseased self-importance which characterized his demeanour and conversation, more particularly when he attempted, in the daily ride allowed him under surveillance, to cross the path of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose notice he did everything to attract. No doubt the nutrition of his brain was seriously affected by his abstinence from food, and the inhibitory paresis that must in any case have overtaken him was accelerated, if not actually invited, by the practice. We trust his fate will act as a warning to those who would follow in his footsteps, and deter them from a repitition of feats which long ago yielded whatever scientific fruit they were capable of bringing forth. Certainly of all the careers known to a century prolific in eccentricities the stupidest, if not the ignoblest, is that of the professional fasting man, earning his bread by refusing to take it.—Laveet.

A NEW COMPLAINT.

A Vermont lady had removed from her native place to California. She went to live in Oakland. She found life very agreeable at first; but, before long, she began to experience distressing physical sensations. She became nervous, fretful and very uncomfortable; she lost much of her sleep at night, and much of her happiness by day. At last she resolved to consult a physician, and did so, calling to see a bright light in the profession. She gave him a very full account of her symptoms, and then asked: "What is it that ails me, doctor?" "Fleas, ma'am," answered the doctor. For this information the Vermont lady paid the doctor's mimimum consultation fee of five dollars, and went on her way, but not rejoicing.

Straw Hats, White Vests and Light Coats. Gilmore & McCandless.

Young Bros'. Bakery.

Messrs. M. & L. Young have removed to the corner of Broad and Pandora streets, while their new building on Government street is being erected. jel6 3m